THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 217

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. S. Manhattan Sails Sea

Stimson Speech Focuses Asia

Spain Quells Brief Upheaval

Col. House Tells How to Win

Cities Trap Traffic Notions

A DISTINGUISHED company boards the Manhattan, largest steamship ever built in America, for the maiden trip to Cobh, Plymouth, Havre and Hamburg. This fastest cabin liner afloat is 705 feet long with 30,000 tons displacement. Costing $10,000,000 and named with blended water from the 48 states, her sailing marks an event in American maritime history, the Manhattan being the first steamer built and fitted in the United States in 35 years for the de luxe north Atlantic trade. Capt. George Fried, sea hero, is in command. The Manhattan carries something besides her 1300 passengers—carries the American standard of living upon the sea.

¶ Secretary Stimson's declaration of stout American adherence to the Kellogg-Briand pact outlawing war continues to please Europe, continues to rile Japan. Tokyo resents the implication of its aggression in Manchuria. Lord Lytton's League Commission reports to Geneva soon, possibly finding Japan a guilty aggressor, and many nations hail Washington's stand as strengthening the League for whatever consequent steps it might then feel impelled to take. A fair statement, say the nations, not arraigning Japan—yet undeniably focusing a world beam on the stage of the Far East.

¶ Spain witnesses an apparently feeble attempt to turn the Republic into a dictatorship. In Madrid 60 army officers in uniform and civilians attack the Post Office and are arrested. Another group is repulsed with fatalities at the War Office, where Premier Azana continues at work. The Government, warned, makes 150 arrests. The aroused people turn out to make the capital ring with anti-military, anti-monarchist demonstrations. The surprise attackers are themselves the surprised. They do not upset the ship of state—they fail even to rock the boat.

¶ Col. Edward M. House, President Wilson's "unofficial ambassador," tells in Cosmopolitan Magazine how he would elect either presidential candidate. Neglecting states in which a candidate has a walkover or no chance, he would center all efforts on doubtful states. He shows how a change of 3000 votes would have elected Hughes over Wilson, how redistribution of 500,000 ballots would have landed even Alfred E. Smith, worst beaten of all candidates in the electoral college. Colonel House has the reputation for canny wisdom some silent men achieve—talking little, seeming to say much.

¶ The United States shrinks from its manifest destiny of taking over from Britain the rôle of money market at the economic center of the world. So declares Dr. Arnold J. Toynbee of the Royal Institute of International Affairs at the Williamstown Institute of Politics. The chief obstacle is now removed, however, and time is adjusting America to the part. The obstacle was a deeply ingrained idea which Britain itself once had to shake off—the beloved theory of a splendid isolation.

¶ Iowa's almost certain Senator, Henry Field of Shenandoah, confesses his system that beat Senator Brookhart for the Republican nomination. This veteran sales manager of a country supply store went after the high prize with salesmanship. There was little "sales resistance," since he had talked from his own radio station to Iowa people for eight years. So he put everything on "sales acceptance." On the air, then in person, he "sold" himself and his homely ideas of government to the people. Brookhart called him the "chicken stew" candidate. He made that a final selling point: "Do you folks want my good chicken stew—or the same old boloney?"

¶ Boliyia tells Washington and the neighbors the war with Paraguay is off. This is the reply to the five-nation demand that hostilities should cease and the Gran Chaco dispute be peacefully adjudicated. Argentina, Peru, Chile, and Brazil, hemming the belligerents, had declared they would aid neither. Even torn Latin America sees that the only wise help is that which enables both sides to win a war—which stops them before they start.

¶ Fifty American cities prepare to coördinate their traffic laws enforcement efforts during September. This country-wide exposition is expected to prove more than the inestimable value of traffic ordinances; it is relied on to trace a pattern which if followed by all the cities will reduce mishaps to a minimum. In a way, the coöperating municipalities will be holding the mirror up to motorists, so that the composite image may show just where and just why the driver miscues. Then will come specific corrective application for drivers—To bring in safe motions, eliminate wrong notions.

Man Who Defeated Brookhart In Iowa, Says He Sold Himself

Always a Salesman, He Worked Along Same Lines in Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—Now and then a business man of distinction runs for high office and is ingloriously beaten. So are some politicians for that matter. This summer a business man in an Iowa town of 6600, who had never been deeper in politics than to cast his vote, decided to run for the United States Senate. He practically put the Senate seat in his pocket and when he arrived at Republican national headquarters here yesterday was hailed as a personage. He had a system.

His system was salesmanship.

If Mr. Henry Field of Shenandoah, Iowa, the man who defeated Senator Smith W. Brookhart for renomination, is sent to Washington this fall—as seems virtually certain—it will be because he is a 100 per cent salesman, even if in politics he is a 100 per cent amateur.

"I studied the chances of running for the Senate strictly from the sales standpoint," recalled Mr. Field in his visit to Republican headquarters. "I've always been a salesman, the sales manager in our organization. Making this race seemed to me just like any sales proposition. It was something that had to be handled in terms of 'sales acceptance', 'sales resistance', the strong points and the weak points of the competition, and so on.

"I thought it over for a month from this angle before I decided to go in. Then I went in with everything—with the newspapers, direct mail advertising, radio and speeches.

"Fortunately, I had no sales resistance to meet. Everybody almost knew me through my radio station.

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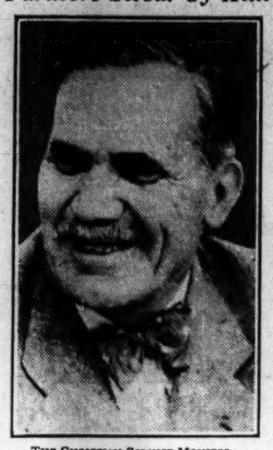
Farmers Swear by Him



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

HENRY FIELD

KELLOGG PACT NEAR TEST IN FAR EAST RIFT

Stimson Speech Stating U. S. Policy Held Aid to League Position

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 — The speech by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, upholding the Briand-Kellogg Pact, was made with the Far-East situation primarily in view, it is believed here. A "showdown" that may prove a test of strength at once for the Kellogg Pact, and for the League of Nations, is rapidly approaching, according to the view here.

The Stimson utterance in New York Monday was a considered declaration of American foreign policy, it is held here, probably as important as anything developing since the Kellogg Pact was originally signed, with this prospect in view.

Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Ambassador from Japan, called on Mr. Stimson today and was closeted with him for about an hour. The Stimson speech in New York Monday on the Kellogg-Briand pact was informally discussed. The Japanese Ambassador emerged, smiling and affable, telling reporters he expected to return to the United States by Christmas after his forthcoming trip to Japan. This view does not coincide, however, with reports from Tokyo that Mr. Debuchi is being replaced by another diplomat.

Mr. Debuchi said he had not been requested by the Japanese Government to discuss the Stimson speech, but that the matter had come up informally in the conversations. He denied charges that Japan is preparing to attack Peiping or to make further invasion of the Asiatic mainland. Rumors of this sort, he asserted, arose in Shanghai.

Reaction to the Stimson speech reaching the State Department today indicated approval in Europe, and hostility in Japan. Japanese indignation is not concealed over what is interpreted as a charge that Japan acted as an aggressor in Manchuria, rather than in self-defense.

The facts of the situation are these: The Kellogg Pact was written to remove war "as an instrument of national policy." It laid down the thesis that neutrals have an active interest in preventing war. It has been signed by nearly all nations. It was first applied, in a posi-

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Spanish Republicans Rally Against Monarchist Outbreak

Police in Madrid Repel Attack on Post Office and War Ministry—General San Juro Heads Insurgents in Seville Disturbance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Aug. 10—Antimilitary and antimonarchist demonstrations are being organized here by Republicans as the result of the surprise attack on the General Post Office and the War Ministry by a small band of Monarchists, comprising a handful of officers and civilians which resulted in a sharp battle in the streets of Madrid early today.

A serious outbreak is reported from Seville, where General San Juro is understood to have placed himself at the head of the insurgents.

When the Republic was established General San Juro was in command of the civil guards and his decision to support the new régime did much to enable the revolution to be accomplished without bloodshed. Last February he was transferred for political reasons to the carabiniers—a corps of military police whose chief duty is to patrol the frontiers. Latterly there have been frequent reports of his dissatisfaction with the Republic.

The Government has sent the Sixth Regiment from Madrid to deal with the Seville outbreak.

The attackers in Madrid, who did not exceed 300 in all, do not appear to have had the backing of either military or civilian elements capable of bringing solid support to a movement the aim of which appears to have been to set up a dictatorship.

The attack on the Post Office was led by a former chauffeur of Gen. Primo de Rivera and by the youthful son of Duke de Infantado.

The police previously received confidential information to the effect that a number of civilians and army officers had gathered in a house in one of the fashionable districts of the city in preparation for an attack on the War Ministry and the General Post Office. Large forces of mobile police were accordingly hurried to protect the buildings. A cordon had hardly been thrown round the War Ministry when groups of army officers and civilians opened fire.

A brisk interchange of shots followed during which several were seriously wounded on both sides. The attackers were repulsed and escaped in motorcars. The Premier, Señor Manuel Azana, remained in the War Ministry throughout the attack.

Simultaneously a group of 60 men, some in army uniform, some in civilian clothes, attempted to enter the General Post Office. They were arrested without offering resistance. Later further groups opened fire on this building and a short battle fol-

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Wins Federal Honor For Job Well Done

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Palmer House Studio, Chicago

GEORGE E. Q. JOHNSON

Hoover Makes Gangs' Nemesis Federal Judge

Rewards Prosecutor Who Cleaned Up Chicago, and His Assistants

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—Prosecutions of Al Capone and other gangsters and politicians, resulting 100 per cent in convictions, earned for Mr. George E. Q. Johnson, United States attorney, the appointment as judge in the United States District Court here.

Mr. Dwight H. Green, Assistant United States attorney here for four and a half years, is to succeed Mr. Johnson as the federal prosecutor. Mr. Green was Mr. Johnson's chief lieutenant in the fight on gangdom. The new federal attorney is a graduate of the University of Chicago, began law practice here in 1922, and served in Washington as attorney for the Internal Revenue Department.

Takes Big Cut in Pay

Mr. Johnson gave up a $50,000 a year private law practice, his friends say, to accept the $10,000 a year post of United States attorney because as a citizen he became alarmed at the success of big criminals in keeping beyond the reach of the law. Unfamiliar with criminal law practice, he started slowly in his campaign against gangland. Much of his four and a half years in office was devoted to building up evidence, and the results accumulated rapidly in the last two years.

Eight gang leaders have been convicted, fined and sent to prison for long terms as a result of his painstaking and persistent efforts. In each case the decisions were appealed to the higher courts, and were sustained without exception. All other cases of this type brought to trial resulted either in pleas of guilty or convictions.

Mr. Johnson set precedent in the legal methods used against the gangsters. He found the prohibition law was getting the small operators and some subordinates of the big syndicates; the leaders of the syndicates, however, had built up such complicated organizations that it seemed they could not be held directly responsible.

Used Income Tax Law

He conceived the idea of polishing up the income tax law as a weapon against the syndicate leaders, who were believed to be making enormous profits and yet were reporting little or nothing for tax payments. Mr. Johnson received the full cooperation of the Administration at Washington in his plan. He had to blaze a new trail, as the law had not been used before for this purpose. New powers were exercised in obtaining evidence, and new types of evidence were established as admissible in court trials. New methods of indictment were also established.

During the last year the federal attorney and his staff obtained 1912 convictions out of 2106 prosecutions terminated during the year. There were only 54 acquittals.

REICH SEES HITLER NEXT CHANCELLOR

Move Hinges on Control of Brown Shirt Army by Fascist Leader

PARTY COALITION NOT TO BE SOUGHT

Government of 'Personalities' to Be Maintained If Negotiations Succeed

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

Staff Correspondent By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 10—Herr Hitler is today believed in highly informed circles within a stone's throw of becoming Germany's next Chancellor.

Following private negotiations between Fascist chieftains and Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Minister of Defense, who is the strong man in the present Government, it is understood that agreement was virtually completed under which Herr Hitler would be asked to form a government.

This plan is understood to face considerable opposition in those sections of the present Government adverse to giving Herr Hitler the highest cabinet post. They emphasize their willingness to include the National Socialists in any new government, but not on any account to place them in control.

The Cabinet is to meet this afternoon, after which the Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen, is expected to report to President von Hindenburg, with whose permission the present negotiations with the Fascists are being carried on.

Action, it is said, is only being withheld until after tomorrow's Constitution Day ceremonies in which President von Hindenburg and present government ministers are to take an active part. Unofficial but highly reliable sources contemplate that the resignation of the von Papen Cabinet may follow.

Composition of Cabinet

Discussions indicate that the composition of the Cabinet undoubtedly will include General von Schleicher, who controls the Reichswehr. Captain von Papen is expected to be included as Foreign Minister and probably Vice-Chancellor. Discussions indicate that two Fascists may be included beside Herr Hitler—Herr Gregor Strasser as Minister of the Interior, and Herr Hermann Goeling as Minister of Communications. These are two of Herr Hitler's chief lieutenants.

Placing this plan in effect is understood to depend to a large extent on whether the Fascists will be able to hold their Brown Shirt army in hand. Although officially denied by police a concentration of "storm troop" men in small towns south of Berlin has been attempted by the Fascists. This may be merely to keep the storm troopers in hand. Count Helldorf, head of the Berlin "storm troops," warned them against overt acts at a moment when Herr Hitler is nearing a high post in the Government.

The question of what guarantees the Fascists could offer if admitted to government that no overt acts would take place is known to occupy an important position in the discussions. Moreover it is believed that President von Hindenburg will insist on assurances from Herr Hitler that he will take no steps to break the constitution, that he keep hands off the army and not permit use of storm troops to augment the police.

Régime of "Personalities"

It is believed to have been made clear in the negotiations between the Fascist leaders and representatives of the present Government that the Cabinet will continue to be one of "personalities" rather than one representing various parties. This is to the liking of the Fascists as well as the aristocrats in the present Government.

Despite this fact, it is understood every effort will be made to form a parliamentary coalition which at least would give the new government a vote of confidence with which it would then be free to govern with a presidential mandate under Article 48. It is reported that when President von Hindenburg discusses this point with party leaders the Roman Catholics may be willing to tolerate a régime including Herr Hitler. The Fascist and Roman Catholic vote is enough for this purpose.

The accession of Herr Hitler to the Chancellorship would give wide scope to Fascist plans but would leave the party far from complete control. While some of Herr Hitler's opponents, especially the Roman Catholics, hold that he will soon lose power if he shoulders the responsibility of government, several non-Fascist politicians regard his inclusion in the Government as a "dangerous experiment" as they believe he may use his foothold in the Cabinet to oust gradually other Cabinet members until he heads a Fascist government.

However, the present régime recognizes the greatly increased strength of the Fascist party which now comprises three of every eight voters in Germany. But it is also indicated that the Government by combining Herr Hitler's portfolios with those of the present aristocratic Cabinet would be able to temper the Fascist movement. How successful this can be will only be read in forthcoming events.

HONEST THRIFT FREED OF ONUS IN TRADE CRISIS

Might Prolong Recession, Economists Say, but Did Not Start It

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 10—Hoarding prolongs trade recession but cannot rightly be charged with starting it, Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics told his round table at the Institute of Politics here today.

When mistakes of business men during the upswings of trade cycles bring their own structures down about their ears, public confidence is impaired and hoarding results, Professor Gregory held.

Dr. Herbert von Beckerath of the University of Bonn, Germany, and Prof. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard University agreed with the conclusion of their English economic colleague. Their opinion was brought out in an analysis by Professor Gregory of a theory advanced by Mr. John Maynard Keynes, English economist, to the effect that one of the fundamental causes of trade recession is the tendency for saving to outrun investment.

This theory was described by Professor Gregory as of immense practical effect, since it has been used in England to discredit the time-honored practice of saving. Reverberations of this theory echo in current American campaigns against withholding of funds from productive industry, he added.

Oppose Keynes Remedy

While all three economists deplored hoarding, they could not approve Mr. Keynes's proposed remedy of establishing an "equilibrium interest rate" to make investment more attractive and lessen the transfer of funds from checking to savings accounts.

This device fits into Mr. Keynes's program of calling upon banks to take up their slack when public confidence in industry weakens, Professor Gregory explained. Some applications of this idea, he added, would put banks into the market to buy goods and so maintain industrial activity, but since public confidence in banks is already at a low ebb, it is doubtful whether bankers are in a position to take these steps. Even if they did, he anticipated less effect toward business improvement than Mr. Keynes promises.

Practical difficulties in the way of establishing an equilibrium interest rate on an international scale were traced by Dr. von Beckerath. Mr. Keynes's theory would not work

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THINGS PRESENT

While Damascus is believed by many to be the "oldest continuing city," the rightful claimant for the title of "world's oldest city" has been the object of a long search. The matter, however, seems to be settled, as you will note in an editorial.

As you turn to the Home Forum a picture will stand out so strikingly that you may feel you have blundered into a private room—and be tempted to say, "Beg your pardon, madam."

Can you name the line which operated the first passenger-carrying railroad? See Pathfinders on the Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

You will find an argument worth remembering in "Prohibition Facts" tomorrow, as Professor Carver replies to the question: "Why Not the Saloon?"

Thursday, of course, brings the Young Folks' page and the weekly feature, "Scouting the World Around."

ELEANOR HOLM SMASHES TWO SWIM RECORDS

Sets World and Olympic Mark in 100-Meter Backstroke Event

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug 10—The Xth Olympiad spread from Los Angeles proper to other parts of California yesterday as competition began in the equestrian events at Riviera and as oarsmen from 13 countries sent their shells swishing through the waters of the Long Beach marine stadium to open a five-day carnival of rowing.

Swimming continued, as did fencing, gymnastics, waterpolo and yachting. There was a demonstration game of lacrosse, and boxing in the Olympic auditorium.

The outstanding achievement of the day was Eleanor M. Holm's, splendid victory in a trial heat of the 100-meter backstroke swimming race for women. Miss Holm, representing the United States, lowered the Olympic record of 1m. 21.6s. held by Maria J. Philisen-Braun, Holland, to 1m. 18.3s., clipping three seconds from the world mark made earlier this year by Phyllis M. Harding, Great Britain. Miss Harding placed third to Miss Holm yesterday, swimming the distance in 1m. 22.5s., while Miss Braun won her heat in 1m. 23.8s.

Miss Holm crept ahead of her competitors in the first few yards and at the turn had gained a two-yard advantage. She gradually increased her lead, and finished three yards ahead of Philomena A. Mealing, Australia, who finished second in 1m, 21.6s. The second heat was won by Elizabeth V. Davies, Great Britain, in 1m, 22s. She was closely followed by Joan McSheehy, United States, who was timed just 5s. slower than the winner.

In the third heat, won by Miss Braun, Margaret J. Cooper, Great Britain, was second and Marjorie Linton, Canada, was third. All first and second places qualified for the

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Traffic Law Drive In 50 Cities Is Set for September

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—More than 50 cities in the United States are to coordinate their traffic law enforcement efforts during September, it is announced here by the National Safety Council. It is expected that this country-wide demonstration, to be known as National Traffic Law Enforcement Month, will prove the value of the strict application of traffic ordinances.

Each participating police department will be asked to make more arrests for the violations that cause accidents. They will be asked to make more arrests at dangerous intersections. Cities taking part are urged to use every available traffic officer and as many others as can be spared for the work. Prompt court action and a high percentage of convictions in traffic cases will be expected.

This campaign is planned to set a pattern of enforcement which, followed over a long period, should result in a decrease in accidents, in the opinion of the safety council.

Different communities may emphasize different portions of the traffic code, it is pointed out. If it is found out, for example, that making left turns is the most common cause of accidents, the city should clamp down on improper turns.

Trade Dip Adds New Wealth to World In Carloads of Rich Nevada Gold Ore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—One to 200 miles in all directions from this little mining town includes an area inhabited by approximately 10,000 persons. It is a remarkable area, even though a considerable part of it is known as desert. There are some beautiful valleys, a number of prosperous ranches, ranges upon which roam thousands of head of cattle and sheep, but for the most part the main industry is mining. It is now, and always has been, a self-sustaining area in good times or bad.

"As long as we have our picks and our shovels and some powder," say these self-reliant miners, "we'll get along."

And they do. No cry for outside help is ever heard from these denizens of the desert. There is something about a gold and silver mining camp that is found nowhere else—always optimism prevails. The prospect of opening a rich pocket of mineral with the next shot is always present.

The so-called trade slump has been good to this area; it has revived gold mining; new discoveries are being made and the production of the yellow metal is steadily increasing. There is Goldfield—never has it been a ghost city; when the big boom of 25 years ago subsided and the big companies ceased operating they turned the mines over to as many of their former employees as elected to stay on on a leasing basis. These miners—leasers they are called—year after year have kept on digging, finding no high-grade pockets but always taking out some gold ore, enough to maintain their families, send their children through high school. Many have attended the state university.

A few weeks ago Eli Svrocon and Ed. Fitzgerald, two leasers, opened up a vein of spectacular high-grade ore, some of it what the miners term "picture rock." Their first carload shipment had a gross value of $22,000. Deducting royalty, freight and smelter charges, the leasers received a check for $16,000. Three more carloads of a lower grade ore are now at the smelter or in transit.

Through the vein, which is several feet in width, is a small streak that assays a dollar a pound; this is being sorted and sacked and put in the vault of a local bank. At the time this is being written 12 sacks of this "picture rock" have been sorted, sacked and stored. It is the ambition of Svrocon and Fitzgerald to save enough of the rich ore to make up a carload shipment that will surpass the famous 43 tons shipped 25 years ago from the Hayes-Monnette lease on the Goldfield Mohawk which returned $576,000.

A point that mining men believe should not be overlooked is their assertion that this new wealth dug out of the ground not only helps the leasers and Goldfield but helps the entire world. It is new and permanent wealth.

BRITISH LUMBER TRADE ATTRACTS CANADIAN MILLS

Seek Preferential Tariff of 20 P. C.—Oppose Soviet Dumping

By LLOYD ROBERTS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 10—A 20 per cent preferential tariff on lumber is being asked by Canadian lumber interests in the United Kingdom market, and this, presumably, is one of the main items on which the Canadian and British delegates are now trying to come to an agreement.

The United Kingdom imports yearly from Canada wood and timber to the value of around £2,000,000 and from all other countries to the value of more than £33,500,000. In 1930 Soviet Russia supplied more than £10,000,000 worth, the United States £7,000,000, and Finland, Latvia, Sweden and Poland the rest.

Canadian lumber men can see no valid reason why they should not obtain a greater share of this rich market and, with this in view, the premiers and ministers of five provinces, Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, are now in Ottawa to

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics Harvard University

21 — Has Not Drinking Increased Among the Smart Set and Their Imitators?

NOBODY knows positively. The wets say that it has. Let us assume, for the sake of argument, that they are right. What does it prove? The first and most obvious thing it proves is that it is considered smart to drink. When is a thing considered smart? Only when it distinguishes one from the "common herd."

"When everyone is somebodee
Then no one's anybody!"

said Don Alhambra.

When the "common herd" drank, no one could achieve smartness by imitating them. When the "common herd" quit drinking, those who wished to be considered smart took it up. Somehow this fact that the smart set and their imitators have taken to cocktails does not seem to reflect much discredit on prohibition.

There was another and more serious side to drinking in the old days. No one, unless he led a protected existence, could shut his eyes to the sordidness of the drink trade and the misery which it produced. Those were deplorable facts, publicly known and admitted. To drink in an attitude of bravado did not seem so very clever. Anyone who could then think it smart to drink had something the matter with him.

The sordidness of the drink trade does not now thrust itself upon public notice as it once did. One does not smell the saloons as he walks our busy streets. One does not see the myriads of "drunks" that he used to see. There are not so many offensive reminders of the real nature of the drink trade as used to assail our eyes, ears and noses. A group of rich people can now drink as an act of smartness,—and get away with it. They will, of course, have their imitators.

G. O. P. ASSERTS TRADE PICK-UP DUE TO HOOVER

Sanders States Upswing Result of Reconstruction Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Credit for a brightening business outlook was claimed for the Republican Administration today by Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman of the Republican National Committee, on the eve of Mr. Hoover's acceptance speech tomorrow night, at which the course of business developments in the past three years will be discussed.

Mr. Sanders has arrived in the capital along with other prominent Republicans from all over the nation, to hear the acceptance speech. Portions of the speech have been read to different leaders and a tone of optimism prevails over the effect of the utterance. Senator Felix Hebert (R.) of Rhode Island, a wet, read parts of the speech yesterday dealing with prohibition, and declared that they satisfied him. He forecast Republican victory in the East, particularly New York and New England.

Mr. Sanders's declaration on the business situation followed claims by Democrats that the stock market was going up in anticipation of Democratic victory.

"I have no doubt," said Mr. Sanders today, "that as the business prospect brightens the nation will conclude that it is the result of the reconstruction program of Herbert Hoover, rather than the prospect of the election of Roosevelt and Garner."

A meeting of the Republican Executive Committee is scheduled for tomorrow. Radio arrangements that will blanket the United States have been completed. Republican gatherings in every state of the Union to hear Mr. Hoover's speech have been arranged. The demand for seats at Constitution Hall tomorrow far exceeds capacity.

Mr. Sanders stated that Vice-President Curtis is expected to take an active part in the campaign this year as four years ago when he stumped the country. Aggressive organization of personnel will start after the speech tomorrow, he said, but the major concentration of speakers and publicity will not occur till about the middle of September, under present plans. Mr. Sanders will return shortly to Chicago to preside at the notification ceremonies for Mr. Curtis on Aug. 18.

Hungarian Gypsies Win 10-Year Fight Against Allurement of Modern Jazz

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The violin is displacing the saxophone in Budapest.

Tourists in the Hungarian capital who always associated this city with gypsy bands and gypsy music had cause to complain in the immediate post-war years that all this was mere history, and that Hungary, like so many other nations the world over, had succumbed to the allurements of jazz. For, wherever they went, even though the musicians may have been gypsies, the music was generally that which they had heard only a few weeks earlier in New York, Paris or Berlin.

Now a change has come about. Budapest has returned to the gypsy and Hungarian national music.

For 10 years a bitter struggle has been waged between violin and saxophones. It appears to have ended with the triumph of the former. For now in all the principal cafés and restaurants, at "5 o'clock teas" or at dinner parties, the gypsy "Primas" with his band is again in evidence. The most popular item on the radio program is the gypsy music hour, and with Hungarian youth it is easily favorite.

This struggle has meant great unemployment for the gypsy. Instead of leading the youths and maidens of the villages out to dance with his music, or playing in society, he was faced with starvation. Even such a famous "Primas" as Anton Kocze, who had played before royalty on many occasions, had been forced to play second fiddle in a Budapest bar. The return to the old music will therefore have an important economic effect also.

Neglected Gold Mines Yield Profit in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Good wages have come to a few placer miners who have recently washed the sands along a stream running through the old Booker Mine and have revived interest in this and other almost totally neglected operations in Buckingham County, Virginia.

Quicksilver is being used to gather the precious metal at the Booker Mine, and this method also has been found to pay in a small way at the old London & Virginia Gold and Copper Mining Company's mines.

DRYS REFUTE WET CLAIMS OF MRS. SABIN

Dr. Garfield and Dr. Carver Lead Opposition to Repeal Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 10—When Mrs. Charles H. Sabin of New York based a plea here last night for repeal of prohibition upon its "complete failure" and "severe indictment by the Wickersham commission," Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, rose to object.

It was through Dr. Garfield's courtesy that the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, of which Mrs. Sabin is national chairman, was permitted to use Chapin Hall for a "nonpartisan" discussion.

Dr. Garfield read from the Wickersham report a direct statement in opposition to repeal. Mrs. Sabin countered that the members of the commission who signed that statement favored some change in present dry laws.

Her conclusion that prohibition has been a "total failure," however, was called in question by other members of the audience.

Mrs. Sabin's opposition to return of the old-time saloon was held by observers to be inconsistent with her statement of total failure. Prohibition did away with the saloon, they pointed out.

Prof. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard University objected to Mrs. Sabin's lumping of "fanatical drys and bootleggers" as the only remaining friends of prohibition. He cited a survey conducted by the New York World News Service in 200 speakeasies, showing them 20 to 1 for repeal.

After the meeting, one member of the audience was heard complaining that the "nonpartisan" flavor of the session as advertised was not preserved. Mrs. Sabin criticized the Republican plank on prohibition and indirectly supported the Democratic.

Speakers beside Mrs Sabin were Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, chairman of the Massachusetts branch of the organization, and Mr. Julian S. Codman, Boston lawyer.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Wellesley Tax Rate Reduced to $20.50

Among the lowest tax rates in Massachusetts for 1932 is that of Wellesley, which yesterday was reduced another 50 cents to $20.50 per $1000. Assessors at Randolph yesterday announced that the rate for that town would be $3.60 less than last year's; a total of $32.60.

Easton has cut its tax rate for 1932 to $27 per $1000; $4 less than last year. The town of Harwich announces a tax rate of $21 for 1932, which is $1.50 less than its previous rate.

Walpole assessors declared that the rate in that town would be $29.60. Brewster's rate will remain $21, as last year, while Ashland is increasing its rate $3.60, bringing it to a total of $37.80. Dighton's rate has gone up $4 over last year, making its total for 1932 $25.30 per $1000.

Boston Art Notes

Foster Brothers

At the picture shop of Foster Brothers on Park Square, there may be seen color etchings by M. Louis Icart, whose work has achieved considerable popularity.

M. Icart manages to fuse the line of aquaforte with pigment very agreeably, so that one does not encroach upon the other. His technique is facile and adequate. His subject matter pertains to the ways of fashionable and leisurely persons. They are seen in playful, frivolous attitudes, swathed in sheer finery. M. Icart is particularly apt at depicting fashionable clothing. Long, slender wolf hounds add to the sort of distinction to which he aspires.

Such pictures as these of M. Icart appeal to the fancy of many a person who would have no taste for customary works of art. The sentimentality, the piquancy, the soft hues of pink and blue are far more suitable to the average taste than the subtleties and complexities of advanced artists. Yet it cannot be gainsaid that an etcher requires a very efficient and obedient technique to produce such prints.

Mezzotints at Museum

Eighteenth and nineteenth century English mezzotints are on view in special galleries of the print department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The mezzotint process is one of engraving in which a plate is prepared so that parts of it may be rubbed away. The more it is rubbed the less ink is retained and the lighter the passage. The print does not appear linear, but rather does it have a fine granular quality which makes it more like painting, depending upon light and shade instead of on line. The technique was used extensively for interpreting famous paintings.

Accordingly the prints were an efficient means of popularizing masterpieces. Persons of fashion, wits, celebrities, were portrayed in mezzotint. In fact, the print served the function of modern photography.

D. A.

With Humblest Apologies to Mary and Her Little Lamb

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCHOOL FOR INTERIOR DECORATORS OPENED

The Boston School of Interior Decoration announces the opening, for immediate advisory service to prospective students and for complete school activities, of the Elizabethan Manor at 240 Commonwealth Avenue. This house is said to be one of Boston's finest examples of the early English type, replete with details closely following those of architectural documents in the Soane Museum, London—documents including original drawings from which outstanding English manors were built.

Greatly enlarged quarters make possible the maximum expansion desired by the school which will continue its tradition of teaching small student groups. The architectural treatment of all major studios and rooms of the entire four-story building present period reproductions of important English styles. Friends of the school and those interested in interior decorations are cordially invited to visit the new studios.

JAPAN RESTRICTS RADIO AMATEURS

Amateur radio operators in the United States who anxiously tune in to get foreign countries on their short wave sets and succeed more frequently than otherwise, are told why they never get amateurs in Japan by Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

A government prohibition against the use of the short wave in Japan prevents private owners of radio sets from receiving foreign radiocasts, he said, and the same rule works both ways as to those in other countries "making contact" with amateurs in Japan.

Interest in radio in Japan, he said, is steadily increasing. There are now 1,103,548 receiving sets in use in Japan and Japanese interest in international radiocasting is keen. International radiocasts from Tokyo have served to educate the public in the value of the short wave and it is hoped that eventually its use will be permitted by private operators, reports Mr. W. S. Dowd, Assistant Commercial Attaché at Tokyo, according to Mr. Butler.

LAWYER TO OPPOSE WINANT AT POLLS

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 10 (AP)—Entrance of Mr. George I. Haseltine, Manchester attorney, into the contest for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in this State, Monday, not only injects the prohibition issue into the Republican primary campaign, but also develops an unexpected opposition to the renomination of Gov. John G. Winant in the state primaries, Sept. 13.

Mr. Haseltine, an anti-prohibitionist, filed his papers Monday with the Secretary of State. His appearance in the contest came as a distinct surprise as it had been expected that Governor Winant would be unopposed. The Governor also filed his papers Monday.

Senator George H. Moses was unopposed for renomination to the United States Senate by his own party, but two aspirants for his seat filed as candidates for the Democratic nomination. They were Mr. Joseph A. Coutremarsh of Lebanon and Mr. Timothy F. O'Connor, an opponent of prohibition and for several years a supporter of Mr. Alfred E. Smith.

FAIRBANKS' REUNION AT DEDHAM, AUG. 17

The old Fairbanks Homestead in Dedham will be the scene of the annual reunion of the Fairbanks Family on Aug. 17, according to an announcement made by Mr. Henry Irving Fairbanks, president of the organization.

A business meeting will be held in the morning. The afternoon will be devoted to entertainment. Special recognition will be made of the 200th anniversary of George Washington. Mr. Fairbanks calls attention to the fact that Labon Fairbanks, born in Dedham in 1755, was made one of Washington's guards at Cambridge. Vocal and instrumental music and speaking also will be included on the program.

MERCHANT MARINE ADDS 65 VESSELS

More tonnage was added to the American merchant marine in July than in June, according to officials of the United States bureau of navigation. A total of 65 steam, motor, sail and unrigged vessels of 28,338 gross tons were built and officially numbered in July in the United States. In June, 71 such vessels were added to the merchant marine, having a gross tonnage of 10,782 tons.

Classified geographically, 37 of the vessels are listed under Atlantic and gulf ports; 21 under Pacific ports; two under Great Lakes ports, and five on western rivers. The Sequoia, a wooden oil vessel of 382 gross tons, was transferred to Mexican registry.

GERMAN AUTHOR WINS OLYMPIC BOOK PRIZE

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 10 (AP)—Mr. Paul Bower, a German author, was awarded first prize by the Olympic committee on literature today for his composition, "Am Kangehen-Zonga" ("The Struggle With the Himalayas"). Mr. Bower received a gold medal and a diploma. Mr. Josef Petersen of Denmark won the second award for his work, "The Argonauts." No third prize was awarded.

Mr. Avery Brundage, president of the American Amateur Athletic Association, was given honorable mention for his essay, "The Significance of Amateur Sport." In the music competition, Mr. Joseph Suk of Prague received second prize for a symphonic march. No first or third award was made.

BOSTON IMPORTS DROP OFF

Value of imports at the port of Boston for immediate consumption for the week ending Aug. 6, announced yesterday by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs, was $825,197, and imports for warehouse $125,712. The previous week, second largest in 1932, value of imports was $1,766,521 and warehouse $117,224.

COTTON FIRM GETS ORDERS

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 10 (AP)—New orders received by the Queen City Cotton Company has provided work for 400 additional employees, Mr. Andrew M. Young, vice-president and treasurer said yesterday. He said the plant would begin operation at full capacity on Monday.

Step to Keep Peace in Bolivia Has Base in Monroe Doctrine

History Is Cited to Show How League of Nations Was First Envisaged in Europe

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—Events leading up to the Monroe Doctrine of December, 1823 were explained, yesterday, by Dr. C. C. Tansill, American University, Washington, during the first of three lectures at the First Annual Seminar Conference, at George Washington University here.

The recent jointly signed telegram, dispatched to the Governments of Paraguay and Bolivia by 18 Latin-American nations and the United States, protesting war in the Gran Chaco territory, is particularly interesting, he pointed out, since it was based on lines not dissimilar to that of President Monroe's now famous message. The past and the present measure referred to non-aggression by military means.

From 1791 Dr. Tansill traced events leading to the first concrete proposal for a League of Nations. Germany, he said, in the latter part of the eighteenth century came out with the declaration that France was causing "all the troubles in Europe." In 1792 France, he showed, was unwilling to stand for the accusation, and declared war, drawing England into the conflict the following year.

First Envisage League

In 1798 William Pitt, the British statesman, arranged a treaty between all European powers, against France. It fell through and in 1802 he attempted a second coalition. That, too, was not over-and-above successful, but two years later, 1804, Alexander I, Tsar of Russia, sent a representative to Pitt, in England, and, Dr. Tansill said, the first plan for a League of Nations was envisaged.

In 1815, the Russian Tsar, Dr. Tansill said, conceived the idea of drawing the United States into the so-called Holy Alliance, and the Massachusetts Peace Society was so far won over that, in April, 1817, it sent a message to Alexander I approving his plan for peace. The Russian Tsar's thanks were received on July 4. Nothing came of it, however, and the Holy Alliance did not succeed.

While the events described above had been going on, England, Dr. Tansill explained, sent to the United States, as ambassador, Charles Bogot, who managed to assuage most of the ill-feeling that had sprung up against England; and, to an extent, managed to prevent open conflict. His mission completed, he returned to England.

Time Ripe, U. S. Acts

At this point the Latin-American colonies were attracting considerable attention, in spite of unsettled European conditions. President Monroe, since 1818, had looked with favor upon recognizing the independence of the colonies. The Confederation of Europe, however, had prevented a move of such international consequence.

But when, in 1820-1 two European congresses decided for intervention should one government or another attempt to go democratic, and when England, refusing to agree to such a plan, had stood out against the idea, the United States found its opportunity to consider seriously Latin-American independence. A European confederation without England lost its force.

On March 8, 1822, President Monroe decided that the United States could justly recognize the freedom of its southern neighbors. In December, 1823, he penned his now famous Monroe Doctrine, declaring for all-time the policy of non-intervention and non-colonization in Latin America.

QUICK-FREEZING HELD BOON TO FISH TRADE

Distribution of quick-frozen sea foods in packages, with waste eliminated, has been an important forward step in the fish industry, according to Mr. W. H. Raye, president of Frosted Foods Sales Corporation. The basic reason for this, he said, "is that the quick-freezing process, by retaining all the original fresh qualities of fish, is affording highest quality sea foods to people in localities where formerly they were not obtainable."

As an indication of the stimulus which quick-freezing is bringing to the fish industry, Mr. Raye said that in the 10-year period from 1921, when quick-frozen fish fillets first were produced commercially, up to 1931, distribution mounted from 50,000 pounds annually to more than 20,000,000 pounds annually. "Now, thanks to quick-freezing," he said, "not only sea foods but a whole family of related perishable foods, including meats, poultry, vegetables and fruits, are available in this popular, convenient, sanitary package form."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Open air concert, People's Symphony Orchestra, direction of Mr. Will Dodge, with soloists, Dean Road Playground, Dean Road, Brookline, 8:30.

Films

Fine Arts—"Die Lindenwirtin vom Rhein." Continuous 1 to 11.
Paramount and Uptown—"Congorilla."
RKO Keith's—"American Madness."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Anchors Aweigh," 3; museum league games and activities, all daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Guidance in the galleries, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints, Aquatints by Goya; English Mezzotints of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; Engravings by Stefano della Bella.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room: Exhibit of Washingtonia. To be continued indefinitely.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Colored etchings by Louis Icart. Through Aug. 20.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Pictures by children of 17 English schools.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler, possibly with showers tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and slightly cooler with gentle to moderate winds.

Massachusetts: Showers tonight and probably Thursday; slightly cooler Thursday and in east portions tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight and possibly Thursday morning; slightly cooler.

Maine: Partly cloudy with probable showers on coast tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler Thursday in west portion.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy with showers tonight and on coast Thursday morning; slightly cooler Thursday.

Vermont: Showers tonight; slightly cooler in extreme northwest portion; Thursday partly cloudy and cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest, shifting to west and northwest winds on Thursday over south portion and moderate west winds over north portion; somewhat overcast west, probably with showers late tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	76	84	Montreal	66	78
Bismarck	60	88	Nantucket	76	84
Boston	74	89	New Orleans	78	88
Buffalo	64	74	New York	76	86
Calgary	54	80	Norfolk, Va.	76	90
Charleston	82	90	North Platte	68	94
Chicago	68	74	Philadelphia	76	88
Cincinnati	72	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	76	96
Denver	70	96	Pittsburgh	72	82
Eastport, Me.	66	70	Portland, Me.	70	86
Hatteras	80	86	Raleigh	78	90
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. Aug. 9	76	82	St. Louis	72	92
	76	..	St. Paul	64	86
Helena, Mont.	60	88	Salt Lake City	70	90
Huron, S. D.	68	90	San Francisco	54	62
Jacksonville	76	92	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	84
Kansas City	76	92	Seattle	54	62
Key West	86	92	Tampa	80	88
Los Angeles	62	76	Washington	74	83
Memphis	76	92	Wichita, Kan.	74	98
Miami, Fla.	84	90	Williston, N.D.	68	88

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 10.
B—Maximum Aug. 9.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Wednesday 6:36 p. m., Thursday 7:17 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.8 feet, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:22 p. m.

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LOADS of fun all the way. Play deck tennis, shuffleboard or Minoru. Dance to the lively rhythms of the Harvard Gold Coast Orchestra. Or stroll the spacious decks of New England's largest recreation liner.

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Our BOYS' SUITS, sizes 8 to 16, decided to shove off at $12.50.

A grand CLEAN-UP! At such a ridiculous mark-down for Rogers Peet fabrics and tailoring, do we need to say anything about the early bird?

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113	were	$25.00
174	were	$30.00
226	were	$35.00
102	were	$40.00

$12.50

The price includes a pairs of knickers.

Sizes 8 to 16—fancy mixtures and blues.

Small boys in the fun, too! Boys' WASH SUITS, 3 to 9, including some knitted suits!

212	were	$1.75
178	were	$2.00
875	were	$2.25
253	were	$2.50

$1.35 now!

343	were	$3.00
79	were	$3.25
78	were	$3.50
171	were	$4.00
89	were	$4.50
95	were	$5.50

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ECONOMIC PEACE NEEDED TO END HISTORY OF WAR

Trade Doors Must Swing Wide Open to Adjust Credits and Debits

EUROPE AFTER LAUSANNE
Third of Six Articles

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—In nothing perhaps is there more evidence of the continuance of the World War and the need of its liquidation than in the gravity of the economic crisis that not only Europe, but practically every nation outside of Europe, is experiencing. The position of a nation like Austria, which is almost despairing, is clearly the consequence of the tremendous conflict, and all the former belligerents, aware of their responsibility, are endeavoring to put Austria on its financial feet and to assure suitable loans.

But the policy of loans is in itself altogether inadequate. Indeed, it might easily be argued that the abuse of the system of loans is in large measure responsible for the present distress.

Prof. Guglielmo Ferrero, in a recent article, analyzed some of the causes of the trouble. During the war money was spent without stint, and it was obtained wherever it could be found without thought of the future. Afterward, the old habit of extravagance, of borrowing, was pursued, and even the so-called neutral countries spent as they had never spent before.

There were public works on a scale of magnificence. Industrial and commercial enterprises expanded on a basis of credit. The public was appealed to for funds. There was unprecedented speculation. The whole of Europe—not to speak of America—was stricken with the folly of getting rich quick. Some time or other it was certain that the splendid but fragile edifice would collapse.

* * *

The countries which were on the brink of ruin were those which dispensed most lavishly. Borrowing was easy because lending was temporarily profitable. The ordinary citizen was caught up in the whirlwind of borrowing and lending, but more important was the growth of indebtedness of country to country. Before the war international indebtedness was comparatively small. Now, nearly every country is both borrower and lender, and has lost enormously.

The payment of international debts postulates freedom of trade. It is by goods that the balance can be restored—the exchange of rubber for automobiles, of wheat for machinery, of cotton for oil. Nevertheless each country thought it could protect its own interests by shutting out importations, and tariffs were erected to block the channels of world trade. There was a terrific economic war, and in the general chaos one country burned its superfluous wheat, while another country was paying exorbitant prices for bread and was on the edge of starvation. The payment of debts, though vigorously called for, was made impossible by protectionism.

The exportation of money itself was prohibited. A number of countries, hoping to defend their currencies, made it difficult for those currencies to be sent abroad. There were, nevertheless, even in the countries which had been regarded as the most stable, a partial repudiation of internal debts by the simple method of the depreciation of currencies.

* * *

There were suspensions of payments, repudiations and reductions of debts, a shattering of credit. There was a fall in prices which could only accelerate the collapse. Gold, which, though one of the heaviest, is also the most volatile of metals, fled for shelter and accumulated in some countries while deserting others. In short, in the chaos confidence was destroyed, and there appeared the dreadful menace of universal bankruptcy.

These things are not peculiar to Europe, but Europe has peculiarly suffered. Lausanne has helped greatly. It has taken the first step by virtually extinguishing reparations, which were one of the root causes. But after Lausanne there must be a wider survey of the economic field and more drastic remedies must be found.

Europe has plainly perceived the danger, and the Lausanne Conference decided to invite the League of Nations to convoke a monetary and economic conference. This forthcoming conference which will, it is hoped, carry the work of restoration further, has a long agenda. It must consider a policy of money and of credit. It must regard the level of prices, and it must make provision for the better circulation of capital.

* * *

Further, it is called upon to ameliorate the system of production and distribution. Tariffs must be lowered, and prohibitions and restrictions of importation and exportation, quotas and other impediments to commerce must, it is hoped by general agreement, be swept away or greatly reduced. Europe cannot exist in a series of closed compartments. The doors must be thrown open. The windows must let in air.

In 1927 there was a conference which dealt with these subjects, and which made excellent recommendations. Unfortunately they were not carried out. For years the warning has been given that Europe would perish if it divided itself by unscalable walls which separated nation from nation.

The new conference may succeed—and must succeed—first, because the obstacle of reparations has been surmounted, and, it is trusted, the obstacle of other debts will shortly be surmounted; second, because there is a greater consciousness of the redoubtable gravity of the situation; third, because the conference will not be composed of experts, but of plenipotentiaries, who will be expected not to make recommendations, but to take decisions.

The problems that face Europe—and with Europe, America—are such as demand a speedy and complete solution. On this solution may depend the issue of whether Europe is to perish from the war, carried from the military to the economic plane, or to find tranquillity in the restoration of economic as well as military peace.

Island Is Fitting Background for Namesake

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.

MANHATTAN, NEW UNITED STATES LINES STEAMSHIP

Manhattan Ready For First Voyage Across Atlantic

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—With the historic blue spread-eagle flag flying from her mainmast and decorated with pennants from bow to stern, the steamship Manhattan of the United States Lines leaves here tonight on her maiden voyage across the Atlantic.

Every cabin on the Manhattan, the first steamship built in an American shipyard for the North Atlantic trade in 35 years, will be taken when she steams down the bay past Sandy Hook and heads toward the rising sun. Capt. George Fried, hero of many dramatic sea rescues, will be in command on the bridge. The blue flag, with its white background, will float gayly in the breeze.

The names of many persons prominent in the professions and in the publishing, shipping and other industries are included in the passenger list. The Manhattan's first port of call will be Cobh, Ireland. From there she will proceed to Hamburg by way of Plymouth and Havre.

Besides holding the record as the largest and highest powered merchant ship ever built in the United States, the Manhattan is the last word in marine architecture, engineering design and construction. Every successful device known to the shipping world to safeguard a vessel at sea has been installed. Severely streamlined, with straight-raked stem, bulbous bow and merchant cruiser stern, the vessel makes a distinctive and graceful appearance. Her overall length is 705 feet and her register 24,000 tons. Her beam measurement is 86 feet and molded depth 47 feet. The ship has a guaranteed service speed of 20 knots, which puts her in first place among cabin ships of the world for speed. She is designed to carry 1250 passengers in cabin class, tourist and third class.

Listening-In at Ottawa

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 10—Will there always be an "Irish question?". The latest around Ottawa is: Why did Dr. James Ryan, Free State Minister of Agriculture, suddenly pack up his bag and leave for home, and what has he in the bag? Is it a document in the nature of a peace pact between the United Kingdom and the Green Isle by any chance? If this is the "cat" that will eventually be let out of the bag, the conference will indeed be a success.

* * *

More than 162 members of the conference and their staffs have seen Ottawa from the air in a Moth and Viscount Hinchingbroke and other members have used the machine for their week-end jaunts. The story is going the rounds about His Lordship's flannel trousers. He went to Lucerne in Quebec for the week-end and his man discovered that the indispensable flannels had been left behind. Off went the Moth and returned with the trousers, and delivered them without any mothholes.

The machine has put up a remarkable performance here. With only an engine of 120 horsepower it has been carrying a pilot, three passengers and their baggage. Two secretaries, informed they could carry bags, turned up with a steamer trunk and a huge collapsible suit case, uncollapsed to its limit; also bags, golf sticks and all paraphernalia.

* * *

Newspaper "scoops" are said to be a thing of the past. And yet to glance at the headlines of many newspapers it would seem that these are stealing a march on their quieter fellows with amazing ingenuity. Closer inspection, however, usually discloses the fact that such "news" is in reality fiction and one more good story goes up in the next day's denial. For instance, last week a certain Dan Malone was "discovered" plotting the destruction of Mr. J. H. Thomas, of the British delegation, and the papers seized upon it with avidity. Now it is dubbed "a fiasco" and a "mad dream" by the same press. And so it goes.

* * *

Capt. C. E. Robinson of the Lemoyne, the gigantic grain carrier that played a conspicuous part in the opening ceremonies of the Welland Ship Canal, is reported to be the smallest captain, and to command the biggest boat on the lakes. Perhaps the most courageous act of his long career was his refusal, in the face of official pressure, to doll himself up in marine uniform for the grand occasion.

Dressed in his everyday blue serge, without brass buttons, he stood on the bridge last Saturday and piloted his boat into Lock 6, without fuss or fine feathers. "Freighter captains never wear uniforms," he declared simply.

OMENS FOR OTTAWA

(Reprinted From the New Statesman and Nation)

At Ottawa, so I am happy to read,
The principles all were completely agreed,
In the opening remarks, without trouble or fuss,
And only the details remain to discuss.

And yet, while the delegates made their professions
Of a passionate yearning for mutual concessions
(Reserving alone, in security's name,
Their local producers' predominant claim);

While they blandly agreed that a start must be made
In boldly removing obstructions to trade
(An aim which, it seems, can be safely effected
By getting new barriers quickly erected);

Then I couldn't but think, with a touch of alarm,
Of the nations in principle pledged to disarm,
And to do it at once (though they left in obscurity
Some details connected with national security);

Who have argued and bargained and wrangled and fought
O'er the means of attaining the end that they sought,
Till at last they decided, all speaking as one,
That something — in principle — ought to be done.

May the omens be false! Yet I freely confess
That the lyrical raptures I read in the press
Will awake in my breast but a faint repercussion
So long as those "details" remain for discussion.

—MacFLECKNOE.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

MAINE

Harrison (auspices First Church, Portland: Camp Newfound, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 14.

MASSACHUSETTS

Plymouth: Concert Hall, Memorial Building, Court 81, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 14.

NEW YORK

Port Jefferson: Terryville School Auditorium, 8:30 p.m., Aug. 19.

British Lumber Trade Attracts Canadian Mills

(Continued from Page 1)

put their case before the Imperial Economic Conference.

Canada, they contend, is prepared to supply one-third of the United Kingdom's yearly import. They want the "dumping" of Soviet lumber into the British market to cease, either through the placing of an embargo or a high duty against it, and a reasonable preference given in favor of the Dominion as against all other countries.

Great Britain, it is learned here from a British authority, is averse to taking such harsh measures with Russia, but is favorably disposed toward granting the Dominions a preference, which should materially aid the badly depressed lumber industry.

Yesterday the United Kingdom delegation was in conference with the Australian and New Zealand delegations clearing up their remaining differences. It was announced that the subcommittees on industrial standardization, monetary and financial matters and Empire content had completed their work and were reporting to the main committees, while the subcommittee on methods of economic cooperation had met and made progress.

No further word has been given out on the negotiations between the United Kingdom and Canada in regard to the latter's proposals and the former's counterproposals, although the Cabinet has been meeting and probably discussing them in detail.

Toronto Gets Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 10—The International Printing Ink Corporation, a $20,000,000 United States concern, has formed a Canadian subsidiary and is establishing a plant in Toronto, according to announcement by the Toronto Industrial Commission. Manufacturing operations are scheduled to start in Toronto by Sept. 1. Toronto is regarded as the center of the printing and publishing industry of the Dominion.

Madrid Attack Rallies Forces of Republicans

(Continued from Page 1)

lowed which ended in a rout of the attackers.

In all some 150 arrests were made and there are believed to have been about 20 casualties, including five killed.

Provinces Remain Calm

It is understood the only private soldiers who took part in the disturbance were a group of about 50 from the remount depot in Madrid. They came into the center of the town on foot accompanied by a number of civilians and told passers-by they had risen against the Republic and inviting them to join the movement.

Reports received from the provinces indicate complete calm, although telegraphic and telephonic communication with Seville was suspended.

Antimilitary and antimonarchist demonstrations soon followed the outbreak. By 9 o'clock a group of several thousands had gathered in front of a military club. Republican flags were waved and impromptu orators made declarations of fervent Republicanism. Later a procession through the main streets was formed, the demonstrators loudly cheering the police on guard outside the official buildings.

Traditionalists Arrested

In the last few days there has been considerable police activity, some 50 Monarchists having been arrested, most of them traditionalists, that is to say, supporters of the pretender, Don Alfonso Carlos de Bourbon.

As the result of a widely circulated appeal for funds for the Monarchist cause, the office of the organization, known as Spanish Action, was closed by the authorities Monday.

As far as can be judged the movement is not likely to interfere with the steady progress of the republic, as the Conservative elements themselves are the first to appreciate the damage done to the national economy by such futile attempts to set up a dictatorship.

Meanwhile the national committee of the Socialist Party, which is meeting here, called a special session in order to concert measures for defense of the Republican régime.

E. B. THOMAS NAMED FARM BOARD MEMBER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—President Hoover completed the makeup of the Federal Farm Board today with the appointment of Mr. Ernest B. Thomas of Indiana.

The Indianan takes the place vacated more than a year ago by Mr. Samuel R. McKelvie of Nebraska, who was the wheat representative on the board. Mr. Thomas is a former governor of the Federal Land Bank in Puerto Rico, from which office he retired some time ago.

G. O. P. Recognition of Women To Be Stressed in Campaign

Women Themselves to Point Out Important Posts Designated by Republican Executives, Especially by President Hoover

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—Recognition of women by numerous appointments of them to high posts in government administration by Republican executives is to be used as a talking point to women voters in the Hoover-Curtis campaign, it is stated at headquarters here.

A bag of leaflets on the subject is ready for distribution from the Republican women's division. To supplement these, mimeographed sheets noting the increasing recognition of women in the party councils since 1876 are being prepared by Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, who is directing the women's part of the campaign. These also are to be sent to Republican women workers in all the states, Mrs. Yost said.

President Hoover's important appointments of women were listed by Mrs. Yost in an interview. Most notable of the recent ones, she said, was that of Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, as a member of the American commission on disarmament at Geneva. While it is less conspicuous perhaps, the placing or reappointing of 60 women on special commissions and conferences, Mrs. Yost added, was "genuine and generous recognition of the abilities of women as joint partners in this nation's business."

Administrative positions to which President Hoover has appointed women include, according to the woman's division director, assistant commissioner of education, assistant director of Indian education, member of the Federal Board of Tax Appeals, and three state directors of United States employment service. Reappointments include the chiefs of the women's bureau, the children's bureau, the bureau of home economics, the chairman of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, a member of the Civil Service Commission, a member of the Federal Parole Board, and two members of the George Washington bicentennial commission.

Other appointments of women were cited in the leaflets to be distributed, a reprint of a speech by Representative John L. Cable (R.) of Ohio. He mentioned the naming of Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley as a member of, and Dr. Emma Wold as technical adviser to, the American delegation to the first world conference for codification of international law at The Hague in 1930 and the recent appointment of Miss Annabel Matthews to the board of income tax appeals.

Earlier Republican administrations, he said, had also recognized women notably.

"The United States was the first country in the world," he asserted, "to admit women to its diplomatic service.

"Lucille Atcherson, of Ohio, was appointed to the diplomatic service by president Harding in 1922. Women officials of our Foreign Service are now stationed in Syria, Chile, Switzerland and Canada.

"Three women were appointed as American trade commissioners under the United States Department of Commerce—one each in Norway, Italy, and China. Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley holds the important position of chief of the passport division in the Department of State.

"Nearly 100 women have been delegated, unofficially, to various international congresses and conferences by Republican Presidents since March 4, 1921. President Coolidge was the first to open the federal judiciary to women. Fifteen thousand women have been appointed postmasters."

Brookhart Victor Used Salesmanship

(Continued from Page 1)

I have talked three times a day over my station for the past eight years, and Iowa people thought of me as a neighbor.

"Many may regard me as helter-skelter, but I planned my campaign thoughtfully. I began with reading my speeches before service clubs, feeling out my chief opponent, Senator Brookhart. He concluded I couldn't make a speech and chided me for it.

"In the last two weeks of the campaign I cut loose, and made 10 speeches a day, covering two-thirds of Iowa. I started in every morning at 8 o'clock and arranged my stops so that nobody had to go more than 30 miles to hear me. At one town we had 2000 people out at 8 a. m."

Mr. Field ran as an independent, without the Republican organization support, though he reports the organization was friendly to him. The Democrats have only elected a Senator once, it is said here.

Mr. Field has a seed and nursery business, but since his radio station has been going he has developed a big mail order business in merchandise through his general store at Shenandoah.

Mr. Field invited the other candidates to radiocast over his station, and told them that, if they accepted, he would feed them chicken stew.

Mr. Brookhart immediately picked that up and said that Mr. Field had named himself by that statement, that is, the chicken-stew candidate. Whereupon the next time Mr. Field addressed an audience, he said, "Dear people, would you rather have my good chicken stew or the same old boloney?"

He is a stockily built, kindly faced man of New England stock, his father coming from Massachusetts, where the Field family had taken root many generations before. He is a dry and regarded as a strong Hoover man. He is a regular Republican. Unlike Senator Brookhart, who has been a leading member of the farm bloc, he said here yesterday, he would go "very slow in joining any bloc or clique" in Washington.

MORE AID FOR JOBLESS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—To insure greater immediate employment of federal aid highway construction, the Bureau of Public Roads has agreed to the use of emergency highway funds supplied by the relief act on road projects for which contracts already have been let.

VOTE—Balloting by Mail

MICHIGAN

Qualified voters in Michigan who will be absent from their township or ward on election day and who wish to vote in the Sept. 13 primary or Nov. 8 general elections must apply in person or by mail to the town, city or village clerk during the 30 days preceding election day.

The absent voter will receive with the ballot a return envelope and instructions so that he may conform with the state election laws.

Those entitled to vote by absentee ballot in Michigan are registered voters physically unable to vote at the polls, or registered voters absent on governmental or personal business, at school or in citizens' military or naval training camps conducted by the State or Federal Government, or away from the State for recreation.

Offices to be filled this year are presidential electors, members in the United States House of Representatives, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor-General, Attorney-General, state senators and representatives, county sheriffs, clerks, register of deeds, prosecuting attorneys, circuit court commissioners, drain commissioners, coroners, surveyors and judges of probate.

Registration is required for voting. A voter must be a citizen of the United States, 21 years of age before election, a resident of the State six months and of his town or ward 20 days immediately prior to election day.

Those already registered in cities, towns and villages of 5000 or more inhabitants must re-register on any day up to and including Aug. 24. Those registering for the first time may do so between Sept. 14 and Oct. 19 at the office of the city, town or village clerk. But in cities or towns containing less than 35,000, electors registering for the first time may do so up to and including Oct. 29. In some localities, however, registration offices are open on specified days only. the dates of which are announced publicly.

Electors absent from their town, city or village during the registration period because of business or unable to register because of illness during that time may register on election day or during the registration period by applying by mail to the clerk.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

BORDER TRAFFIC DROPS

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Aug. 10 (AP)—Automobile travel into Vermont from Quebec decreased 19 per cent last month as compared with July of last year, customs reports showed today. July of this year 76,160 cars with 233,233 passengers reported at border stations compared with 93,624 cars and 290,812 passengers in the corresponding month a year ago.

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1931 Cabriolet	315
1931 De Luxe Roadster	295
1930 De Luxe Phaeton	315
1930 Tudor	195
1929 Tudor	100
1929 Spt. Coupe	145
1929 Roadster	110
1931 Standard Coupe	395

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TRAIL THROUGH APPALACHIANS NEARLY READY

Hikers' Path From Maine to Georgia Covers 1750 of 2000 Miles

Energetic outdoor enthusiasts have completed two more links in the ever-growing Appalachian Trail, the 2000-mile hikers' path from Mt. Katahdin in Maine to Mt. Oglethorpe in Georgia.

Massachusetts and Connecticut, through the combined efforts of interested men and women, have joined the ranks of states which have completed their sections of the trail, bringing the total to nine.

Only four states now have not completed their assignments on this great hikers' realm—Maine, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Tennessee. In Pennsylvania a five-mile path between Little and Small Gaps still remains open. A 20-mile section on the North Carolina-Tennessee border at the southern end of the Unaka Forest and a 40-mile connection between the Smoky Mountain National Park and Nantahala Forest also remain incompleted. The Grafton Notch.-Mt. Katahdin route in Maine still remains the greatest obstacle to the final completion of the path.

The states which have finished their sections of the trail are Georgia, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Connecteut, Massachusetts and New Hampshre.

Completion of the through trail across the Berkshire Hills in Massachusetts marks the fulfillment of the desire of the Bay State trail builders to push the path through the State as quickly as possible so that Massachusetts would not be the last to finish its assignment.

The fact that Massachusetts is the home of the Appalachian Mountain Club, considered one of the largest mountaineering clubs in the United States, and the headquarters of the New England Trail Conference, where enthusiasm for the Appalachian Trail first was developed, spurred the builders to complete the Massachusetts assignment this summer.

While the trail building in Massachusetts was easier than in other states, due to the topography of the land, lack of coördination among the trail-building organizations hindered the progress of the work for some time. But when the work was coördinated under the Berkshire chapter of the Appalachian Mountain Club by the New England Trail Conference, the trail was finished in short order.

According to Mr. Myron H. Avery, chairman of the board of managers of the Appalachian Trail Conference, much of the Massachusetts trail has been developed to serve two types of outdoor enthusiasts, the hiker and the skier.

Demand for trails which serve both these groups is increasing rapidly among the New Englanders. Mr. Avery declares the Greylock region and the section between Jacob's Ladder Highway and Washington Town Hall are adapted best for skiing.

With completion of the 86-mile path in Massachusetts and the 60 miles in Connecticut, the marked sections of the trail measure approximately 1750 miles.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SEES MOTOR TRAFFIC DROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 10—Mr. Donald D. Tuttle, secretary of the New Hampshire Development Commission, announces that tourist travel in the State this season has been only slightly diminished from other years. Figures compiled by tourist booths show that inquiries for information were received from 88,220 people in 31,676 cars during July.

Of the chain of 20 information booths, operated jointly by the State and chambers of commerce in cities and towns, the busiest is at Nashua, where 17,108 tourists registered in July, as against 12,362 for the same month in 1931. Massachusetts visitors predominated over guests from other states—40,054 people in 13,274 automobiles being recorded. Cars from every state except Utah and from Haiti and Cuba were listed.

DRY SEEKS REELECTION

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 10 (AP)—Mr. Ernest W. Gibson of Brattleboro today filed petitions for the Republican nomination for reëlection as Representative in Congress. Mr. Gibson, an exponent of the prohibition amendment, will be opposed by Mr. Loren Pierce of Woodstock, a wet.

HONEST THRIFT FREED OF ONUS IN TRADE CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

on less than that scale, he asserted. Yet in Germany, interest rates are high and apparently have little direct relation to the amount of industrial production. Differing conditions in other nations, he added, make it virtually impossible to work out a world rate that could be agreed upon as an "equilibrium."

Another Approach Made

Another approach to the problem was contributed by Professor Carver, who opposed the general policy of attempting to maintain prices, contractual incomes and interest rates at a time when their reduction would add to industrial activity and employment.

He compared present complicated business structures with simple relationships existing on old whaling vessels, where every member of the crew received a proportion of income from each voyage. There were no receiverships and bankruptcies under that system, he said.

If the "equilibrium interest rate" could be made to work in a flexible manner, it might be of some use, Professor Carver concluded, but if it tended to peg interest rates it would be detrimental.

With regard to Mr. Keynes's belief that banks should step into the breach when public confidence ebbs, Professor Gregory held that this would be desirable. But he regretted that as a rule bankers are not advanced students of economics and so repeat or intensify public mistakes. When the public hoards, banks might offset this tendency by lending more freely than usual, he explained.

Act Exactly Opposite

This is the exact opposite of their action, and so the $1,500,000,000 hoarded in America has few direct offsets, Professor Gregory added. The issuance of more currency is another way central banks can give a spur to public confidence within limits, and the visiting economist noted that it is being done in America.

All such measures, however, are belated, he continued. It is on the upswing of booms that bankers and business men have their opportunity to prevent later recession. He recalled no warning by a prominent American banker prior to the crash of October, 1929. Yet in the preceding boom seeds were sown for present conditions, he concluded.

Social effects of those conditions in Mexico were coincidentally deplored in another round-table. Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, said that one of the most regretable results of slack world trade was a slowing up of the Mexican school program. This and other social plans of the 1910 revolution have done remarkable reform work until checked by lack of revenue, he reported.

Board Denies Plan To Dispose of Its Stock of Cotton

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Although interested in negotiations for the financing of a mill purchase of a large quantity of cotton, Federal Farm Board officials emphasized today that so far as they know plans under discussion are not directed primarily at removal of the comparatively small stock still held by the board.

Members of the board said it was their understanding that recent discussions in New York, participated in by Mr. Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, looked toward disposal of a part of the nation's approximately 13,000,000 bale surplus.

Mr. Meyer talked over plans with members of the board recently. Mr. E. F. Creekmore, general manager of the American Cotton Cooperative Association, was present. Mr. James C. Stone, chairman, said today, however, that he and his colleagues participated only because of their interest in higher prices, and because they wanted Mr. Meyer and his associates to have the benefit of any knowledge the board might possess.

He pointed out that the board's cotton policy was announced as far back as May and that the action was taken on recommendation of the cotton advisory committee, composed of spinners and growers. At that time the board said the Cotton Stabilization Corporation would sell not more than 650,000 bales of the approximately 1,300,000 it controlled during the year beginning Aug. 1. Since then Congress has taken 500,000 bales to be distributed for charitable purposes by the Red Cross. This and the 650,000 will virtually dispose of the stock the board acquired through stabilization operations.

BUS TERMINAL HAS ALL MODERN DETAILS

A new coach drive, which will enable several buses to load and discharge passengers simultaneously and the addition of numerous modern travel conveniences are features of the remodeled Greyhound bus terminal at 3 Providence Street, Boston. Waiting rooms, rest rooms, restaurant, baggage checking, telephone and telegraph facilities, as well as a most complete information booth, are among the numerous features and conveniences it provides for travelers and patrons.

The Greyhound terminal is the hub of a vast network of Greyhound lines extending over more than 50,000 miles in the United States. Some 4500 motor coaches now are in operation daily over these routes, the majority of them being the 33-passenger parlor car design.

WOOL GROUP FINDS TRADE LOOKING UP

So pronounced has become the demand for wool that the National Wool Marketing Corporation with headquarters at Boston, established for the disposal of the wool produced by 35,000 growers throughout the nation, issued a special report today.

"In point of volume moved, this has been the best wool market we have seen since 1924," said officials of the corporation. "Activity continues unabated. The National sold more wool in the past week than in all of the preceding seven months of 1932. This sudden change in buying policies on the part of the mills shows that wool in their judgment is now good property; that trade revival is close at hand, and that banks are willing to lend to sound borrowers."

KELLOGG PACT NEAR TEST IN FAR EAST RIFT

(Continued from Page 1)

tive way, in the Russian-Chinese dispute in Manchuria in 1929. A round robin note of about 35 nations under American leadership was sent to the two disputants, reminding them of their pledge against war. The incipient war stopped.

Continued Last Time

The same thing was tried two years later in the Sino-Japanese clash. But Japan continued its course. In a note on Jan. 7, 1932, Mr. Stimson stated the United States would not recognize territorial gains won by force. The League backed up the American position. A commission of the League has been sent to the Far East to see if the terms of the League Pact against an aggressor state have been violated. This commission includes an American. The commission will make its momentous report to the League Assembly next month. The State Department believes the commission will find Japan's course unjustified, and will say so.

The situation then developing will be unprecedented. Will the moral force of the world be directed against Japan? Will economic "sanctions" be taken against Japan? What will Japan do under such circumstances?

No one knows the answer, but it is certain Mr. Stimson has gone the limit in strengthening the hands of neutral powers when the crisis occurs. He has stated that the Kellogg Pact is a positive doctrine, requiring all participants to take active steps to prevent war. He has assured neutrals that the pact is interpreted in the United States as requiring consultation with the rest of the world, whenever its terms appear to be violated by an aggressor state. This latter point is of far-reaching importance. It means the United States will not preserve isolation, outside the League, if sanctions against an aggressor state are discussed.

It has been uncertainty over America's attitude which raised the greatest question of efficacy of the League's machinery for bringing peace.

Militarists in Power

The speech directs interest now to the Orient. In Japan the liberal statesmen have been ousted—some removed, some assassinated—and a military régime is in charge. Economic difficulties beset the country. The gold standard was abandoned in December, and exchange has fallen 50 per cent. Instead of 2 yen to 1 American dollar, it has dropped to 29 cents. A long, costly Manchurian campaign lies ahead. Ten thousand Japanese troops are operating there. Russia is apprehensive and hostile. There is unemployment at home, and agricultural distress, and the government of Admiral Saito has not met the situation with the economic remedies it had proposed, chiefly inflationary.

Patriotism in Japan is strong, and despite all domestic difficulties, therefore, observers here are not prepared to forecast what will happen in the Near East if, and when, a report adverse to Japan is published by the League Commission. When Viscount Ishii welcomed the new American Ambassador at Tokyo, he did so in words almost approaching an ultimatum, declaring Japan would permit no outside interference in Asiatic affairs.

Some observers here think control in Japan has gone into the hands of younger, Chauvinistic militarists, capable of going to extremes in the interests of so-called patriotism and national pride. Tokyo has looked for support from Paris. The coming weeks will disclose not only what retort Japan will make to the report of the Lytton Commission of the League, but the strength of its support by big European powers.

The little powers—Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Denmark—were the strongest in their denunciation of Japanese aggression last winter.

LABOR DEPARTMENT SEEKS APPLICANTS

The Department of Labor, through its office in Boston, is announcing two vacancies which it desires to fill and welcomes the applications of any persons who feel qualified to fill the positions. The first is for a textile chemist and assistant superintendent in a large well-equipped dry cleaning house in this State and pays approximately $27 a week. It requires someone who is familiar with an improved method of dyeing and finishing fine garments, which was developed in Winnipeg, Can.

The other is for an advertising executive for a commercial advertising concern and includes fashion work, writing and handling technical advertising matters as applied to their Canadian end of the business. It pays $45 a week and the office where the work is carried on is located in Boston. Applicants for these positions may obtain further information from Mr. Walter C. Conroy, State Director of Employment, in Young's Hotel Building, Boston.

BYRD'S SHIP ARRIVES IN BOSTON TONIGHT

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's exploration ship, the Bear of Oakland, will arrive in Boston Harbor tonight from the Pacific coast and will tie up at the Charlestown Navy Yard, pending decision as to the time when Admiral Byrd will start his antarctic expedition. Admiral Byrd and a group of friends leave Lewis Wharf at 5 p. m. on the tug Luna to meet the Bear of Oakland at the entrance of the harbor.

The Bear of Oakland was built in 1874 in Scotland and for many years was used by the United States Government as a revenue cutter carrying supplies and performing rescue work among the whalers of the arctic. The vessel is a barkentine with auxiliary power, and ceased to be used by the Government in 1927.

COURT ENDS ESTATE CASE AFTER 12 YEARS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Aug. 10 (By U. P.)—After 12 years of litigation, a civil court here yesterday adjudged Mr. John Munro, the sole heir to the immense estate left by his brother, Donald Munro, the Scotish "cattle king" of Patagonia.

The fortune is estimated at 30,000,000 pesos, approximately $7,500,000, and includes a vast area of Patagonian grazing land. Squatters who have been occupying portions of the land for the past decade probably will be dispossessed.

BUCK REACHES TEXAS

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 10 (AP)—Robert Buck, 18-year-old flier, trying for a junior air speed record from Newark, N. J., to Mexico City, arrived here today at 9:45 a. m. (central standard time) from New Orleans. He made the hop in 3½ hours, which made his total flying time from Newark 15 hours and 30 minutes.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Emma M. Luehrmann, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. J. W. Dibert, Pittsburgh, Penna.
J. W. Dibert, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Miss Frances E. Cohen, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Miss Sara Cohen, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Miss Ida Linde, Hillside, Delgary Co., Wichlow.
Mrs. A. Gertrude Schanze, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Harold E. Adams, Lakewood, Ohio.
Harold E. Adams, Lakewood, Ohio.
Miss Marilyn Adams, Lakewood, Ohio.
Mrs. W. P. Hammatt, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Mary Hanna Davis, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. John Puehn, Buffalo, N. Y.
John Puehn, Buffalo, N. Y.
Lois Ann Puehn, Buffalo, N. Y.
Ruth M. Stevens, East Orange, N. J.
Miss Elizabeth M. Kelly, Lexington, Mass.
Mrs. J. H. Alexander, Norfolk, Va.
Beatrice G. Hetrick, Birmingham, Mich.
Margette Fullerton, New York N. Y.
Mrs. Edward Kehl, Van Nuys, Calif.
Edward Kehl, Van Nuys, Calif.
Martha Kehl, Van Nuys, Calif.
Caroline Kehl, Van Nuys, Calif.
Mrs. Gladys E. Walton, Evanston, Ill.
Thomas B. Walton Jr., Evanston, Ill.
Capt. Maxwell H. Cooke, London, Eng.
Mrs. Sarah Husband, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Hedwig Wedel, Washington, D. C.
Arthur E. Miller, Baltimore, Md.

Trying to Silence Man's Wings

* * *

Goal of Birds' Quiet Flying Sought In Propeller, Engine and Insulation Studies

* * *

NOTHING could be quieter than a pleasantly chatting group spinning along the road in a quiet automobile. If one should set a sound engineer with his instrument in that group he would describe it as having a "noise level" of 50 "decibels," units of sound measurement. Yet if airplane designers could fashion a cabin ship with a "quiet" of 50 decibels they would consider themselves a long way on the road to comparative silence in airplane cabins.

Sound ranges from zero decibels, the "threshold of hearing," to 130 decibels, the "threshold of unbearable sound." On this scale a quiet street without traffic would be placed at 10 decibels, a railroad coach with the window open at 70 decibels, a pneumatic drill 10 feet away at 90 and a noisy airplane cabin at 110. Thus it is seen that the train and busy street are bearable sounds whereas airplane noise is very near the opposite threshold of ear-feeling.

Noise itself has been a subject of study by New York City, certainly a place of ubiquitous noises. City dwellers in particular have exhibited a tremendous amount of endurance, or should we say apathy, in putting up with assaults upon the ear. But every now and then protests are voiced which occasionally bring action. The last noted example was the creation of the Noise Abatement Commission of New York City which catalogued various noises and suggested remedies for their subduing.

* * *

The indifference of airplane manufacturers toward noise in aircraft has been surprising. Their lukewarm attitude has probably arisen from their own argument that the public, which has become accustomed to the bedlam of typewriters and adding machines in offices, the noisiness of street cars and buses, the rattle of elevated trains and the tattoo of riveters, will accept the noises of the airplane as a matter of course, and so it is quite useless to spend money in research upon this problem.

It is only recently, however, that airplane manufacturers have begun to realize the limits that passengers will endure. So some of them have gone to the aeronautics branch of the Bureau of Standards in the United States and to the National Physical Laboratory in England, both of which have done valuable research work. The last-mentioned institution has made use of an instrument for the measuring of noise as it is felt by the individual, known as the "Barkhausen audiometer." It is the same type of instrument as has been used by the New York commission in its noise studies.

* * *

Studying airplane noise is difficult because of the complexity of sounds in a ship, their ranges and intensities. Each of these must be isolated. In some cases the noises are scattered. General conclusions, however, which make an excellent addition to "things-we-never-knew-before," are that the propeller is the main source of airplane noise, especially when the blades pass close to the parts of the fuselage where the passengers are seated. Another source, of course, is the engine, the geared-down type being the worst offender.

Dealing with the engine itself, the exxhaust causes the most noise, with the mechanical parts, such as valves and gears, a close second. Reduction gear noises follow very closely.

The fuselage of the airplane acts as an amplifier for the vibrations from the propeller, the engine and from the turbulence of the air. This is similar to the phenomenon known as "sedan noise," familiar to users of closed automobiles.

Vibration around wiring and struts produces vortices which are amplified by the fuselage. Multimotored planes, of course, produce the most engine noise, particularly because of the non-synchronization of vibrations between the several motors and propellers.

* * *

Engineers' attacks upon airplane noise have resulted in first attempting to reduce the tip speed of the propeller. During tests at the National Physical Laboratory it was found that by increasing the tip speed of a propeller from 550 feet a second, where the noise level was 72 decibels, to 960 feet a second, the noise level was raised to 110 decibels. Using multibladed propellers has helped. Seating passengers out of the plane of the blades has probably been the most practical suggestion. The Sikorsky ships are the best examples of this practice.

* * *

Another helpful device in building has been the insulation of the cabin. Bureau of Standards experiments show that the side walls are the most important parts of the cabin to be insulated, the ceiling and floors being next. Incorporating air spaces in the walls has been found to be of little or no use in keeping out sounds, but padding placed between the two walls has given excellent results. Also it has been found that absorbent materials shoud be used in upholstery.

Electric telephones and speaking tubes have been considered and in some cases have been installed. But this is merely dodging the issue. Passengers, it is admitted, do not want to talk through speaking tubes any more than they wish to put noise stoppers in their ears on flights. Careful designing whereby an airplane cabin begins to take on the commonplace look of a railway coach with regard to appointments and lack of noise, will constantly play an important part in the degree of acceptance of flying by the traveling public. W. T.—A. D. H.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; soloist; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dutch Band.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Talk, Senator L. J. Dickerson of Iowa.
8:15 NBC, Henry M. Neely; Rollikers Quartet.
8:30 Edward MacHugh, baritone; organ.
8:45 DeMarco Girls, female trio.
9:00 NBC, Island Boat Club Dance.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Music; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Phillips H. Lord; sketch.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 NBC, "Tish," story.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 Olympic Games résumé.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Whistling Dick."
5:15 Harney's concert ensemble.
5:45 Larry Lamplough, tenor.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Gunheld Wennergren, soprano.
7:15 Harmony Quartet.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, "Big Time"; sketch; music.
8:30 New England Network program.
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Orchestra; Revelers Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; male quartet.
10:30 WEEI Concert, Del Castillo.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; "Road Helps"; organ.
6:30 Big Brother's Spelling Bee.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 Sid Gary; orchestra.
7:15 NBC, "Melodeers"; male quartet.
7:30 Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Tito Guizar; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, Commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra: Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Going to Press."
5:15 CBS, Kathryn Parsons, songs.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Frank Westphal's Orchestra; tenor.
6:00 Irene Beasley, contralto; orchestra.
6:15 Tennis talk.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball.
6:36 CBS, popular programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 Brookline Symphony Concert, Will Dodge, conductor; soloists.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, talk series.
10:30 Talk on the eclipse.
10:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:15 CBS, Olympic Games summaries.
11:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; music; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:35 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:15 p. m.—Talk series.
3:30 p. m.—Good cheer service, Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Talk on Japan.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:45 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio programs.
11:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Talk; baseball schedule; piano.
12:45 p. m.—String ensemble.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinée Revue.
3:00 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Navy Band.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cherrio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Organist.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
2:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
4:30 p. m.—"Kentucky, Ky.," songs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, popular programs.
3:00 p. m.—Chemical Society talk.
3:15 p. m.—LaForge Berumen musicale.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Westphal Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

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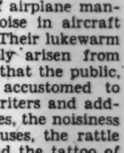
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THE HOME FORUM

The Sea Kings of Crete

THOUGH most travelers in the eastern part of the Mediterranean have seen the long, thin island of Crete, that raises its crest some eight thousand feet above the sea, comparatively few have landed upon its rocky shores. For the majority it remains a glittering chain of snow-capped summits poised in the northern sky, as the ships hasten to and fro between Gibraltar and the East. It is, in fact, many hundred years since civilization moved on and left Crete where it has since been—"off the beaten track." But it was not ever thus. Far from it. You and I, if of Aryan stock, owe something, however small, to this quondam center of commerce and civilization.

"Fresh breeze today, Sir," says the ship's officer; and then: "We always reckon on a bit of a sea when we sight those Cretan tops over the horizon; always a bit rough round here."

My friend, I reflect, perhaps you are right. There's no protection like a good rough sea, especially for a stout, seafaring folk not afraid to cross it themselves. And then aloud: "Would you kindly radio for a reservation on the next ship up from Alexandria to Candia?"

A few days later I was enjoying the thrills of rowing from the steamer's side toward the Venetian walls of the little town of Candia, the capital of the island. The harbor at that time (not many years ago) was still much as the Venetians had left it; and, since the walls got bigger as we neared them, so also did the waves that broke against them. But the Cretans are as expert sailors as ever they were, and we got off with nothing more serious than a shower bath, while the warm sun put matters right again in a few minutes. And here we are, right off the beaten track. As we look around the little town, where the present Greek element is only just beginning to stand out against the quaint Turkish and Venetian past, we may well ask ourselves where are those "footprints on the sands of time" that prove that it ever was on the beaten track at all. Let us take a cab and go and look for them. It is only some five miles away in space, though in time it is five thousand years.

And there it lies before us—the royal palace of the old Sea Kings of Crete (the dynasty of Minos), couched on a little hill at a safe distance from the sea, the treasure house of art and a living witness of the past. Here for over thirty years have the excavators been busy, hence the spade has revealed to us almost as intimate a knowledge of the life of these people as though we had known them personally. It is true that of the palace itself not much remains standing really high above the ground, but the main lines of the great alabaster building are perfectly clear. We pass up the marble flight of steps at the entrance to the great central hall, giving access to the throne room, where the throne is still in position. Around the hall are various dwelling rooms and a passage leading to the royal theater. Further on we have more interior courtyards, and we can see the queen's bathroom fitted with a modern-shaped earthenware bath. The drainage system would almost pass a modern expert, and even the kitchen scullery has been identified by the finding of a kitchen spoon stuck in the drain beneath it. Those careless Minoan housemaids!

The inhabitants, too, have left splendid pictures of themselves and of their pursuits, not only in the form of paintings on the walls, but impressed on the whole range of those little knickknacks that civilized man leaves behind him in places where he has lived—plate, jewelry, pottery, weapons and so on. Evidently a pleasant, cultivated, sporting people. We see them playing various ball-games, dancing, holding musical contests and engaged in their national sport of bull-fighting, which consisted not so much in harming the bull as in allowing oneself to be charged and then, at the critical moment, seizing him by the horns and turning a neat somersault over his head. It is all astonishingly modern. So much so that when, some thirty years ago, a row of portraits came to light, showing a procession of ladies with wasp-waists, wearing long skirts and leg-of-mutton sleeves, a delighted Frenchman identified them as the Paris fashions of the current year.

And here, perhaps, recurs a question often put by the uninitiated, on a first visit to excavations such as this. How, they ask, do you really know how old all these things are? Well, the fact is that all these art-objects naturally got buried in the course of ages in layers one on top of the other; and some of them, especially those from Egypt, can be exactly dated. So these excavators, by keeping their eyes wide for every discovery in this part of the world, and by noting the layers, have gradually been able to construct a network of mutually corroborative information beside which the card indexes of some modern detective agencies would appear crude and childish.

But it was not only as an art center that Crete was famous. Trade followed the flag then as now. The sea rovers used the central position of their island to the full, and for over a thousand years it formed the connecting link between North and South. Here the swarthy Phœnicians brought their famous purple dyes; the Egyptians the gold, jewels, ivory and perfumes of the East; to receive in exchange the metals and other natural products of the North. And all this went on uninterruptedly through the centuries till suddenly something happened. What it was, we do not know positively. Not only was this palace destroyed by fire, but at the same time several other neighboring centers belonging to the capital suddenly ceased to be. And, what is more, they were never built up again. Just three thousand years ago the curtain descended abruptly.

Scholars have sought an explanation and have imagined all sorts of catastrophes. But, if so, why was the place never built up again? An imperial race of this kind does not allow itself to be knocked down forever by an earthquake. Doubtless we shall some day learn the answer to this question. Perhaps it is waiting for us already on some written document or stone, buried in the sands of Egypt. Or may it—just possibly—be suggested by that chance remark of the ship's officer about the rough (and protecting) sea? Not, indeed, that the sea became less rough, but that men, in large numbers, became better able to cross it. What the "naval programs" of the rival powers were at that time we do not know. But we do know that that was about the time of the Trojan war, when a particularly tough and hardy lot of Northmen—the ancestors of the classical Greeks—were pouring down into Greece; and that some mysterious force then arose that struck, suddenly and forever, the Trident from the Sea King's hand.

T. A. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign
14 pages 3c 24 to 30 pages 6c
16 to 22 pages 4½c 32 pages 7½c
Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States
14 pages 2c 24 to 30 pages 4c
16 to 22 pages 3c 32 pages 5c

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EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
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By Permission of the National Museum, Stockholm, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Studio Idyl: From a Pastel by Carl Larsson in the National Museum, Stockholm

A Magic Letter

"This morning I found,"
Your letter said.
"Two four-leaf clovers
And a yellow butterfly!

"And I can see today,"
(How your thoughts do flit about.
I don't wonder you find butterflies!)

"For sixty miles—
Way to the tall green hills."

Well, I'm not with you
And city streets are shy of clovers.
Here a butterfly is rarely seen.

* * *

But all day long I've had—
Playing 'round me, as I worked,
A wafting sea of fragrant clover
With yellow butterflies about my head.
And, now, tonight I can close my eyes
So near your letter came,
And be with you—
Gazing across sixty verdant miles
To the tall green hills.

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

The Rhododendron Moorland

Beyond the River of Golden Sand is a lofty limestone plateau. In places it is rent by the "four rivers," which cut it into blocks, faced on their east and west flanks by high escarpments. Here and there it is raised into rugged, spiky ranges of white limestone; but generally it is a wide, windy, undulating moorland, with wide, shallow, boggy, ice-worn valleys, and rounded billowy hills. Such is the "Lapponicum" Sea. . . .

In winter, when the shrill wind leaps from the snow peaks, 'tis bitter cold on the naked moor. The music of the beck is hushed under a crust of ice; the bogs are petrified into queer misshapes; the wind moans through the brown sticks which once were flowers. A numb and awful silence reigns; and the world is mantled with snow which has drifted and eddied and clotted into a pattern of dissolving dunes.

Summer comes with a rush of rain. . . . The drowned world shakes itself gloomily, and the deluge ceases for a day; a splinter of sunlight pierces the curdled clouds. Everything is very still. Only the smothered drip, drip of water in the forest, and a far-away sound as of a hundred weary, whispering becks is heard. The faded, draggled flowers lift their faces to the sun. And then the rain breaks out again.

Autumn comes. The berries are reddening on the bushes, and the leaves mellowing in the woodland. Once more the air is sweet and bracing; and a kind breeze, neither charged with the sting of driven rain, nor sharp and biting with the malice of winter, rustles over the plateau. Now there are limitless views over mountain and fell, east and west and north and south. The soft azure dome of the Tibetan sky seems shrunk on to the world like a well-fitting lid, and the mountains stand out hard as flint against a background of frosted blue glass.

At dusk a great gold creeps over the mountains. The sun sets in a bath of orange, as cold and lifeless as an extinct volcano; the molten purple and crimson tones which succeed, cool swiftly, like lava, leaving the crystal stars diced over a gun-metal sky. At dawn he rises slowly over the mountain ridge, and floods the valley with crocus-colored light, and the crisp frost wilts under his touch.

But it is in spring that the moorland puts on its wedding garment. Then you may wander for days ankle-deep through a chromatic surf of rhododendrons, rose pink, ivory white, lavender, plum purple, crimson, and amber yellow. They are woven into carpets of queer design and ample pile, or form tuffets, or hassocks, or mere tangles, or mats, or brooms. They spread and sprawl everywhere, bushy and "twigulous," all foaming into flower together; till looking across the dark ocean of moorland you see the billowy hills crested with color; and, where escarpments break the even roll, the plant growth surges high up the rocks. It is Western Szechwan, the Tibetan Marches, home of the "Lapponicum" rhododendrons.—From "The Romance of Plant Hunting," by CAPT. F. KINGDON WARD.

Batik and Tie Dye

There is always a thrill awaiting the craft worker when color and dye-pots are to be used, and batik and tie dye offer excellent opportunities for indulging one's tastes along such lines. . . .

One of the oldest and best-known color crafts is batik made famous by Javanese and later adapted to our modern taste for color and bold design. But, unlike the natives of Java, who start work with the darkest colors, working up to the lightest, the modern designer of batiks begins with the lightest, gradually developing the design until the deepest of color effects are procured.

For those who are not familiar with the process, effective designs in lovely colors are made possible by the application of wax to certain portions of the material, which are thus made dye-proof. The unwaxed portions are then given successive dye baths, which after the wax is removed, produce a great variety of color, one of the outstanding features of batik.—From "Craft Work," by EDNA SELENA CAVE.

FEW Swedish painters can claim to be represented in so many Swedish homes as can Carl Larsson. Reproductions of his paintings of home life and children at one time decorated nearly every Swedish nursery. And certainly his cheery, humorous, pictures of children are happy decorations for any young child's room.

The pastel painting, "A Studio Idyl," is a portrait of the artist's wife with their eldest daughter. This charming study, painted in 1885, hangs in the National Museum in Stockholm. The light comes from the studio window and shines down on the baby's flaxen head, as she looks out from the shelter of her mother's arms. Behind her is a typical studio table covered with brushes, pots, sketches; and leaning against the wall is an etching, "Hille Bobbe," by Frans Hals. The light and dainty pastel colors, and the peaceful, happy atmosphere it presents, make it a central picture in one of the smaller rooms in the National Museum, which is filled with Carl Larsson's pictures of home life so different from his big mural paintings on the main staircase.

Carl Larsson belongs to the same period as Anders Zorn and, like him, came from a humble home. He was born in Stockholm and started his artistic career, at the age of thirteen, as retoucher for a photographer. Some years later he started to draw and sketch in the Academy School. Before he was twenty, he became an illustrator in a comic paper. Carl Larsson also did a great deal of work as an illustrator of books. But his longing was to execute more ambitious works of art and he has done many large monumental paintings, such as the paintings with historical motives; and his mural decorations in schools, in the Gothenburg Museum, and in the Dramatic Theatre in Stockholm.

Carl Larsson has published several books of pictures with the text by himself. Several of them are about his own family and their home in Delarne, where he bought a villa and lived for many years. Larsson was fond of realism and rich in phantasy, hence his paintings are full of color. He possessed a great sense of humor, and was open and warm-hearted. His own pronouncement about a Danish painter that "beside deep serious feeling there was drastic, sound humor," could with equal truth be applied to himself. However much styles may change, Carl Larsson's pictures of home life will always find a place.

Rätt förväntan

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

I DESSA tider är affärsvärlden i stort behov av att vakna upp ur fruktans och depressionens mesmeriserande tankar. Många botemedel föreslås i syfte att förbättra ett tillstånd, som allmänt medgives vara onödigt. För att bryta förtrollningen måste människorna emellertid se bortom tingens materiella läge till det som är verkligt, bestående och sant. För att tillförsäkra sig om framgång måste vår strävan grunda sig på oföränderlig Sanning, i affärslivet likaväl som i hemmet och samhällslivet. Över hela världen bevisa tusenden i denna dag, att Christian Science löser mänskliga problem. Det bevisas, att såsom lika frambringar lika, så är en människa "så som hon tänkar i sitt hjärta" (eng. Bibeln). De flesta människor äro redo att medgiva, att affärer äro styrda, ledda och från början inspirerade av tanke. Men det medgives icke lika allmänt, att den som erfar brist, vedermöda, besvikelser och misslyckanden, vandrar på en väg, som han till stor del själv banat, och att räddningen ligger i att hans tänkande rättas. Detta är ett bevisbart faktum, öppet för envar att själv bevisa.

Christian Science' lära håller på att förändra och höja världens begrepp om affärer. Den lär affärsmannen, hur han skall bliva herre över sina affärer, i stället för att vara deras slav. Christian Science gör detta genom att flytta basen för hans tänkande från materie till Ande; genom att höja hans tankar över de materiella begreppen till förståelsen av andliga idéer. Genom mer klart och renat tänkande skymtar han Sinnets universum och börjar se tingen sådana de verkligen äro, fullkomliga och harmoniska. Sålunda dagas för honom, att så kallat materiellt tänkande med allt dess lidande, dess missljud, synd, sjukdom, misslyckanden och död är blott vrångbilden av verkligt tänkande, och med glädje lär han sig övergiva ett sådant, materiellt tänkande. De flesta affärsmän äro snabba i att upptäcka falska mynt. De borde vara lika snabba i att urskilja falska tankar och tillbakavisa dem såsom värdelösa och overkliga. Endast på detta sätt kunna de skydda sig för resultaten av felaktigt tänkande, vilket kan uppträda i förklädnad under sådana namn som sunt förnuft, mänskliga åsikter och hävdvunnet bruk.

En av de första läxor vi lära i Christian Science är att Gud är i stånd att styra och leda all verksamhet i fullkomlig harmoni. Detta borde icke synas egendomligt, när vi lärt oss, att Gud är Sinne, källan till verklig intelligens. I mån av vår villighet och förmåga att tänka sanna tankar börja vi manifestera bättre hälsa, moral och affärer, mer harmoniska förhållanden i hemmet, i verkstaden, på kontoret, i skolan. Vi finna i själva verket, att bättre tänkande, grundat på förståelsen av Gud, fullkomligt Sinne, för in i vår dagliga erfarenhet den frid och harmoni, som vi kanske under många år bett om i våra böner. Men nu, då vi allvarligt börja studera Bibeln och Mary Baker Eddys skrifter, se vi, hur inspirationen däri bjuder oss att vakna och komma ut ur den materiella världen, det vill säga, ur felaktigt tänkande och vara fria.

I allmänhet vänta sig människorna det goda och äro glada, när det goda visar sig segerrikt i den dagliga erfarenheten. Det är emellertid ej förrän Gud, det goda, blivit på ett intelligent sätt uppfattad såsom Allt-i-allt, som onda föreställningar förlora sin förmenta makt att skrämma oss. Christian Scientister äro vakna för nödvändigheten att tillbakavisa det ondas anspråk på makt, och de göra detta genom att vända sig till gudomlig Kärlek, genom att taga sin tillflykt till andlig förståelse, ty i denna förståelse upphör villfarelsen att framträda ens som en skugga.

Den som söker gå framåt i sin kunskap i Christian Science men samtidigt håller fast vid tron på att villfarelsen har makt och söker skydda sig mot det onda, som om detta ägde verklighet, kan liknas vid en människa, som med ena foten fastkedjad söker gå framåt. Vad vi behöva göra är att släppa den materiella föreställningens bojor och vandra vidare, fröjdande oss i vetskapen att Gud, det goda, är Allt, ty från den falska föreställningen, att materien eller det onda äger verklighet, uppstår all mänsklig disharmoni.

Bibeln överflödar av exempel på att en rätt förväntan spelat en viktig roll vid hastiga helanden. Kristus Jesus ansåg denna mentala egenskap mycket önskvärd hos dem han helade. Vid dammen Betesda frågade han den sjuke: "Vill du bliva frisk"? Och Paulus, som "fäste sina ögon" på den ofärdige mannen och såg, att han hade tro, så att han kunde bliva botad, sade: "Res dig upp och stå på dina fötter". Den ångrande, förväntansfulla och tacksamma tanken är den som först beröres av Sanningen, den är den goda jord, där Sanningens säd skall bära mycken frukt. Sålunda blir Christian Scientisten en som praktiserar det goda, och med fröjd beviser han vad Mrs. Eddy säger på sid. 426 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften): "När målet är eftersträvansvärt, påskyndar förväntan vårt framåtskridande."

Vilken vår sysselsättning än må vara, ger den oss tillfälle att verka i vår Faders tjänst, där brist, depression och misslyckanden äro okända.

Upplysningar angående Christian Science litteratur i svensk översättning kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Right Expectation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY the business world is greatly in need of awakening from the mesmeric thoughts of fear and depression. Many remedies are put forward for the purpose of ameliorating a condition generally admitted to be unnecessary. In order to break the spell, however, mankind must look beyond the material aspect of things to that which is real, enduring, and true. To insure success, endeavor must be built on unchangeable Truth in business, as in home and in society. Throughout the world today thousands are proving that Christian Science is solving human problems. It is being shown that, as like produces like, a man is "as he thinketh in his heart." Most people are ready to admit that business is governed, directed, and initiated by thought. It is not so generally admitted, however, that he who is experiencing lack, hardships, disappointments, failure, is traveling a road largely of his own making, and that his salvation lies in correcting his thinking. This is a demonstrable fact, open to everyone to prove for himself.

Christian Science is changing and lifting the world's concept of business. It is teaching the business man how to become master of his business instead of being its slave. It is doing this by changing the basis of his thinking from matter to Spirit; by lifting his thoughts above material concepts to the realization of spiritual ideas. Through clarified and purified thinking the universe of Mind is glimpsed and he begins to see things as they really are, perfect and harmonious. Thus it dawns upon him that so-called material thinking, with all its suffering, discord, sin, disease, failure, death, is but the counterfeit of real thinking, and he gladly learns to abandon such material thinking. Most business men are alert to recognize counterfeit money. They should be as alert to recognize counterfeit thoughts, and to reject them as valueless and unreal. Only in this way will they protect themselves from the results of false thinking, which may appear in disguise under such names as common sense, human opinion, established practices.

One of the first lessons learned in Christian Science is that God is able to govern and direct all actions in perfect harmony. This should not seem strange when it is learned that God is Mind, the source of real intelligence. In proportion to our willingness and ability to think true thoughts we begin to manifest improved health, morals, business; more harmonious relations at home, in factory, office, school. In fact, we find that improved thinking, based on the understanding of God, perfect Mind, is bringing into our daily experience the peace and harmony for which we may have prayed for years. But now, as we become earnest students of the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, we see how their inspiration is calling us to awake and come out from the material world, that is, from erroneous thinking, and be free.

Generally speaking, mankind expects good, and is glad when good is proved victorious in daily experience. It is not, however, until God, good, is intelligently discerned to be All-in-all, that evil beliefs lose their imagined power to frighten us. Christian Scientists are awake to the necessity of rejecting evil's claim to power; and they accomplish this by turning to divine Love, by taking refuge in spiritual understanding, for in this understanding error ceases to appear even a shadow. He who tries to progress in his knowledge of Christian Science, while holding to the belief that error has power, and tries to defend himself against evil as having reality, can be likened to a man with one foot chained trying to go forward. What we need to do is to drop the chain of material belief and walk on rejoicing in the knowledge that God, good, is All; for from the false belief that matter or evil is real springs all human discord.

The Bible is replete with instances wherein right expectation played an important part in quick healing. Christ Jesus recognized this mental quality as very desirable in those he healed. At the pool of Bethesda he asked the sufferer, "Wilt thou be made whole?" And, again, Paul, "stedfastly beholding" the impotent man's faith to be healed, said, "Stand upright on thy feet." The repentant, expectant, and grateful thought is the one soonest touched by Truth; it is the good soil where the seed of Truth will bear much fruit. Thus the Christian Scientist becomes a practitioner of good; and he joyously proves what Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 426), "When the destination is desirable, expectation speeds our progress."

Whatever one's occupation may be, it becomes an opportunity for being about the Father's business, wherein lack, depression, failure, are unknown.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

The Day's Work

Use well the moment; what the hour
Brings for thy use is in thy power;
And what thou best canst understand
Is just the thing lies nearest to thy hand.
Art thou little, do that little well,
and for thy comfort know
The biggest man can do his biggest
work no better than just so.

Like the star
That shines afar,
Without haste
And without rest,
Let each man wheel with steady sway
Round the task that rules the day,
And do his best.

—JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE, in "The Wisdom of Goethe." Translated and Edited by JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

Curious Périgord

Oh! it is a pleasant land, this of Périgord, a secluded, pleasant land. I daresay not one in a hundred travellers has ever been in Upper Périgord, or, for that matter, heard of it. Yet for one who likes to potter about among rivers and strange geological formations, in the ways of troubadours and gallant knights, there can be few more agreeable regions. In springtime, parts of Upper Périgord are very beautiful; beautiful with a quiet, Arcadian gentleness of soft young grass and flowers, with streams running through them, and distant glimpses of snow-steepled hills disposed strangely on the horizon.

There is something curious about it all. It belongs to a different France from that we are familiar with; and the people, too, are different. If you want the sense of medieval things you can get it in Périgord as well as anywhere. The people are medieval, and so are the towns and the villages. They are quiet towns and villages, most of them. Nothing much seems ever to disturb their uneventful day. A few geese quacking up the street, self-conscious and clumsy; urchins wheeling hoops; a travelling theater drawn up in the square—there is nothing as a rule more exciting than this, except on fête days.

So much the better for some of us who travel. The quiet composes our minds and gives us a greater appreciation of little things. For there are little things galore in these towns of Upper Périgord; and we like them better because everything is slow, and, if you will, asleep. It gives an excuse to lie in the sun, to sit at a café table underneath an old tree, dreaming; to go following the river through flowery meadows to some little, out-of-way village, which is like an old woodcut.

That is how you come to Laroque-Gageac, not far from Beynac, a place where folks go to bathe in the river. A village with a name like that should be oddly picturesque; and so it is. It lies at the foot of queer rocks; and many of its houses have climbed up the rocks, which seems a risky thing to do. . . .

Beynac, too, hangs low beneath a very high rock, though some of it aspires to the feudal fortress on top. Not much of the fortress is left, except the keep, but that is splendid. With the glow of the evening sun upon its resolute stones it seems to grow taller and wider and even more resolute; and the village below grows less and less substantial because it lies in the darkness.

The pleasantest thing at Beynac is its inn. Then I remember the light of the setting sun on the fields, the river and the hills, with a ferryman beaching his little boat, and a few oxen coming in from their labours, and a little goose-girl, a sweet little goose-girl, conducting her charges up the village street.—ROY ELSTON, in "Off the Beaten Track in Southern France."

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SWEDISH YACHT CAPTURES TITLE

Wins Six-Meter Honors—U. S. Entry Almost Sure of Star Boat Class

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Aug. 10 (AP)—Capturing a third-straight Olympic six-meter title for the Scandinavian countries, the Swedish yacht Bissbi under the hand of Tore Holm sailed yesterday to victory over Ted Conant's American Gallant, covering the 10-mile course in 2h. 31m. 35s.

At the same time the Jupiter of New Orleans, skippered by Gilbert Gray practically cinched the Olympic title for star boats by sailing over a 10-mile course to an eleven-second victory over the Tramontane of France in 2h. 36m. 37s.

It was an easy victory for the Swedish boat in the six-meter race. The Gallant was astern more than two minutes at the finish after putting up a duel for honors at the start. Norway won the Olympic title in 1928 and 1924.

Jupiter Leads Tramontane

With Andrew Libano as his crew, Gray took his star boat over the route to lead Jean Herbulot in the Tramontane, who finished in 2h. 36m. 48s. The Joy of England, skippered by Colin Ratsey, was third in 2h. 38m. 6s. Other finishers: Swedish Star, Gunnar Asther, 2h. 40m. 6s.; Holland, Jan Baas, 2h. 43m. 9s.; Windor, H. E. Wylie, 2h. 49m. 35s.

The Jupiter now has a far-and-away lead of 33 points to 23 for the Joy, 22 for the Tramontane, 20 for the Windor, 16 for the Swedish Star, 11 for the Holland and 7 for the Springbok, the South African boat which was not entered yesterday.

The Caprice of Canada was not entered in yesterday's six-meter race, that sloop having been in third place after Monday's finish.

Will Be Second for U. S.

If the American star boat from New Orleans captures the title in the Xth Olympiad — and only an extraordinary occurrence would prevent that—it will be the second yachting title for the United States. The eight-meter title was annexed Monday by the Angelita, and Ronald Maitland of Vancouver decided not to race the course again in an attempt to wrest honors from the American boat which merely had to finish a race yesterday in order to claim Olympic victory.

Holland maintained a comfortable lead in the monotype class, but a first place scored yesterday by Reginald Dixon shoved Canada up in the point standings, with England second, France, Spain and Germany tied for third. The Dutch boat, skippered by Maas, could finish only sixth yesterday, in contrast to its triumphs over the field Monday.

Dixon drifted over the finish line in 1h. 45m. 33s. in the sixth of 11 races, leaving more than four minutes astern in a nearly becalmed sea the Austrian entry sailed by Hansriedl. J. Le Brun's French craft was third. The point standing follows:

Holland, 55; England, 45; France, Spain and Germany, 44; Canada, 39; United States, 31; Austria, 29; Sweden, 27; South Africa, 15, and Italy, 14.

Italian Wins Épée–Gym Titles Shared

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 10 (AP)—Winning nine out of 10 bouts, Giangarlo Gornaggia-Medici of Italy took the individual épée or duelling sword title in the Olympic Games fencing contests last night. Georges Buchard of France was second, winning eight of 11 bouts, and Carlo Agostoni, Italy, third, victorious in 7½ of 10.

This gave Italy two individual firsts in fencing, it having gained the single foils title last week. France has won the team foil and team épée championships.

The United States entry, Lieut. George C. Calnan, tied with Phillips Cattiau of France.

Gymnastic experts of the United States and Hungary captured Olympic honors yesterday in the Indian club, horizontal bar and pommel horse events.

George Roth, American ace at dumb-bell swinging, led his competition with 26.9 points, while Frank Haubold of the American team took first place in the pommel horse with 56.9. The Hungarian artist, Stephen Pelle, was awarded first place in the horizontal bar with a total of 58.3 points in compulsory and voluntary divisions.

Pelle's victory placed him in the lead for the all-around gymnastic championship. He had a first place Monday in free exercises.

Roth's team mates, Phil Erenberg and William Kuhlemeier, tied for second with 25.9 each and Francisco Jose Alvarez, of Mexico, took third place with the Indian club, making 25.4 points.

Romeo Neri, Italy, and his team mate Savino Guglielmetti, finished second and third in horizontal bar work, Neri gaining 57.8 points and Guglielmetti 56.4.

Haubold's fellow countryman, Fred Meyer, was only a shade behind in the pommel horse with 56.8 points and but a step behind in third place was Heikki Ilmari Savolainen, Finland, 56.7.

The Japanese entrants scored as follows: pommel horse: Fujio Kakuta, 42; Takashi Kondo, 51.8; Shigeo Homma, 25.3; Toshihiko Sasano, 18. Horizontal bar—Kukuta, 50.8; Yoshitaka Takeda, 40.2; Homma, 52.6.

Lefty Gomez Wins Nineteenth Game

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	74	35	.679
Philadelphia	65	44	.596
Cleveland	64	45	.587
Washington	61	49	.555
Detroit	56	49	.533
St. Louis	48	59	.449
Chicago	36	68	.346
Boston	26	81	.243

RESULTS AUG. 9

New York 5, St. Louis 3.
Washington 4, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 5, Boston 2.
Detroit 9, Boston 7.
Philadelphia at Chicago (postponed).

Vernon Gomez won his nineteenth victory of the season for the New York Yankees yesterday by defeating the St. Louis Browns, 5 to 3. The victory put the Yanks farther out in front of the American League race. The Washington Senators scored a 4 to 2 triumph over Cleveland and tightened their grip on fourth place. Detroit won a double-header from Boston, 5 to 2 and 9 to 7. The Philadelphia- Chicago contest was postponed.

Gomez, Ruth and Sewell combined to win for the Yankees. Gomez yielded only eight hits and was effective in the pinches. Ruth drove out his thirty-second home run of the season in the sixth inning with Combs and Sewell on base, to provide the margin of victory. Sewell batted in the other two New York runs with a double and fly. Ferrell and Levey hit homers for the Browns.

Heinie Manush and Joe Cronin supplied the punch for the Senators. Each hit a triple and two singles, and in all accounted for six runs. Alvin Crowder was the winning pitcher, although he was forced to retire from the game in the ninth. Marberry came in with the tying run on base and stopped the rally. Earl Averill and Eddie Morgan made two hits apiece for the Indians. Harder and Russell did the pitching.

Elon Hogsett kept out of trouble most of the time in Detroit's opening triumph over the Red Sox. He pitched shut-out ball for eight innings. Johnny Stone led the Tigers at bat with a single and homer. Alexander cracked out three safeties for the losers. The Tigers outslugged the Sox in the second game. Walker's home run was an important factor. Jolley and Welch hit homers for Boston. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	12	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	8	0

Batteries—Gomez and Dickey; Cooney, Gray, Stewart and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Cooney. Umpires—Van Grafian, Hildebrand and Moriarty. Time—2h. 3m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	8	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	1

Batteries—Crowder, Marberry and Spencer, Berg; Harder, Russell and Myatt. Winning pitcher—Crowder. Losing pitcher—Harder. Umpires—Owens and Nallin. Time 1h. 46m.

AT DETROIT
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	x	5	13	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2	9	0

Batteries—Hogsett and Hayworth; Kline, Boerner, Andrews and Connolly. Losing pitcher—Kline. Umpires—Guthrie and Geisel. Time—1h. 53m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	3	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	x	9	13	2
Boston	0	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	7	11	2

Batteries—Wyatt, Marrow, Uhle and Desautels; Weiland, Welch, Kline and Connolly. Winning pitcher—Marrow. Losing pitcher—Welch. Umpires—Geisel and Guthrie. Time—2h. 12m.

Tenth Straight Loss for Pirates

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	59	48	.551
Chicago	58	48	.547
Boston	57	52	.523
Brooklyn	55	54	.505
Philadelphia	56	56	.500
St. Louis	52	56	.481
New York	50	56	.472
Cincinnati	48	65	.425

RESULTS AUG. 9

Chicago 4, New York 3.
Boston 4, Pittsburgh 0.
Cincinnati 9, Brooklyn 8 (10 innings).
St. Louis 18, Philadelphia 13.

Huck Betts of Boston limited the Pittsburgh Pirates to four scattered hits yesterday at Braves Field and handed that club its tenth straight defeat. The Pirates were unable to get out of their slump at the expense of the veteran right-hander. The score was 4 to 0. The Chicago Cubs advanced to within half a game of first place in the National League by beating New York, 4 to 3. St. Louis won a slugging contest from Philadelphia, 18 to 13. The Cincinnati Reds triumphed over Brooklyn in 10 innings, 9 to 8.

It was victory No. 12 for Betts this season. His team mates gave him perfect support in the field and staged a rally in the second inning that netted three runs. Remy Kremer started for Pittsburgh, but was driven out of the box in the second. Randy Moore opened that inning by walking and took second when Berger lined a single to left. Leach's single to right scored Moore. Another single, by Schulmerich, and a Hargraves fly gave the Tribe two more runs.

The Cubs were forced to come from behind to beat the Giants, a two-run rally in the ninth deciding. Charlie Grimm's club took an early lead, but lost it in the seventh. Bud Tinning pitched most of the game for the Cubs, although Bob Smith went in in the ninth. Hartnett, Grimm, Cuyler and English each made two hits for the winners, Grimm connected with a double.

The Cardinals pounded Phillie pitching for a total of 25 hits. The champions had two big innings, scoring five runs in the third and six in the fifth. The Phillies made 19 safeties and put across eight runs in the second inning. Frisch, Bottomley and Collins made four hits each for the Cards, while Watkins, Reese and Gelbert had three apiece. The Phillies used five pitchers. Bartell drove out four hits.

Hendrick, Lombardi and Herman, three former Brooklyn players, led the Cincinnati Reds to victory against their old team mates. Hendrick led the Cincinnati attack with four hits and scored the tying run in the ninth on a safety by Lombardi. Herman started the winning rally in the tenth with a pinch-hit single and Hendrick drove in the run. The Dodgers used four pitchers and the Reds five. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	x	4	6	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Batteries—Betts and Hargrave; Kremer, Harris, Spencer and Grace. Losing pitcher—Kremer. Umpires—Moran and Reardon. Time—1h. 25m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	11	1
New York	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	8	3

Batteries—Tinning, Smith and Hartnett, Taylor; Hubbell and Hogan, O'Farrell. Winning pitcher—Tinning. Umpires—Quigley, Barr and Donnelly. Time—2h. 2m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	5	0	6	1	2	2	0	18	25	2
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	13	19	4

Batteries—Derringer, Carleton, Dean and Mancuso; Dudley, Holley, Berly, J. Elliott, H. Elliott and Davis. Winning pitcher—Carleton. Losing pitcher—Berly. Umpires—Pfirman and Klem. Time—2h. 42m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Cincinnati	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	16	0
Brooklyn	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	8	13	2

Batteries—Frey, Benton, Ogden, Rixey, Carroll and Lombardi, Manion; Vance, Heimach, Phelps, Quinn and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Carroll. Losing pitcher—Quinn. Umpires—Rigler, Stark and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 38m.

UPSETS MARK CANADIAN GOLF

All Four Thompsons, Including Joe, the Medalist, Eliminated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug 10—There were a number of close engagements staged in the first round of 36-hole match play in the Canadian amateur golf championships at Lambton on Tuesday and a number of upsets when fancied players failed to advance at the expense of less prominent contenders. The day's play saw the elimination of the four Thompsons, Joe who won the medal on Monday, his brother Nicol and their two uncles, Frank and Stanley, and of the five sons of professionals who qualified only one went to the second round.

In addition to the two younger Thompsons two other of the five sons of professionals were defeated. They were Eric Russell of Toronto Lakeview and Ken Black of Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver. Robert Keith of Winnipeg was the successful one, defeating Joe Thompson 1 up after 36 holes. Nicol Thompson lost to J. Bell of Vancouver 2 up.

The sixteen survivors include five from this city, two from Vancouver, three from Montreal, two from London, one from Winnipeg and three from the United States; C. R. Somerville, the defending champion, defeated F. Corrigan of Ottawa by a strong second nine in the morning. He was one down at the turn, but came home in 32 and won all nine holes. Corrigan cut the lead to four on the first seven in the afternoon but once again the champion drew away. Don Carrick of Scarboro, the only other previous winner to reach the second round, did so at the expense of J. S. Lewis of Brantford, 3 to 1, after a close struggle all the way.

Fred Hoblitzel of Lambton, a strong favorite, defeated R. Morrison of Victoria, 4 and 3. In each of the two rounds Hoblitzel won the fourth, fifth and sixth holes and it was this series of successes that made his task much easier.

The only one of the invaders from the United States who was beaten was H. H. Newton of Lido, who lost to Will Gunn of Wallingford, Penna., 4 and 2. Joe Bydolek of Buffalo, who won second place in the play-off for last two places in the flight, defeated J. Grossart handily while Francis Ryan of Oakland Hills accounted for C. H. Hodgman of Winnipeg.

Jack Cameron of Mississauga, twice runner-up, was in brilliant form in the morning round and by means of a 68 was 9 up on Frank Thompson, a club mate and twice winner of the title. Thompson cut the lead to five in the early part of the afternoon round, but Cameron checked the rally to win, 8 and 7.

FIRST ROUND

Bobby Keith, Assiniboine, Winnipeg, defeated Joe Thompson, Royal York, Toronto, 1 up.

C. Ross Somerville, London Hunt, defeated Frank Corrigan, Chaudiere, Ottawa, 7 and 6.

T. Gordon McAthey, Kanawaki, Montreal, defeated Stanley Thompson, Mississauga, Toronto, 7 and 6.

Francis W. Ryan, Oakland Hills, Birmingham, Mich., defeated C. H. Hodgman, St. Charles, Winnipeg, 5 and 3.

E. A. Innes, Islesmere, Montreal, defeated Ken Black, Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, 2 and 1.

Jack Cameron, Mississauga, Toronto, defeated Frank Thompson, Mississauga, Toronto, 8 and 7.

W. A. Eckhardt, Mississauga, Toronto, defeated Ernie Elton, Summerlea, Montreal, 10 and 9.

Fred G. Hoblitzel, Lambton, Toronto, defeated R. Morrison, Uplands, Victoria, B. C., 4 and 3.

William Gunn, Wallingford, Penna., defeated H. H. Hewton, Lido, N. Y., 4 and 2.

Joe Bydolek, Buffalo, N. Y., defeated J. Grossart, Pine Point, Toronto, 7 and 6.

J. Bell, Point Grey, Vancouver, defeated Nicol Thompson Jr., Royal York, Toronto, 2 up.

John B. Nash, London Hunt, defeated Eric Russell, Lakeview, Toronto, 4 and 2.

Gordon B. Taylor, Kanawaki, Montreal, defeated H. C. Millichamp, Oshawa, 9 and 8.

Don D. Carrick, Scarboro, Toronto, defeated John S. Lewis, Brantford, 3 and 1.

Stan Leonard, Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, defeated Thomas Calder, Marlborough, Montreal, 5 and 4.

Phil Farley, Cedar Brook, Toronto, defeated Fred M. Lyon, Lambton, Toronto, 3 and 2.

CONEWAGO LEADS THISBE

COBOURG, Ont., Aug. 10 (By Canadian Press) — Conewago, Rochester's Canada's Cup winner, led the eight-meter craft to the finish in the first race of the Lake Yacht Racing Association regatta at Cobourg yesterday, finishing in 2m. 50s., unofficial time, ahead of Thisbe, H. W. P. Barrow's craft of the Rochester Yacht Club. Quest of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, finished third, and Norseman, of Toronto, was fourth. Conewago's victory gives her six points to Thisbe's five on the Gooderham Cup. In the R class, Trojan of the Buffalo Canoe Club, came in ahead of Nirie, of the same club. Sofana of Rochester was third, and Shadow, Rochester, fourth. Winners in the P class were Patricia, Royal Canadian, Toronto, first; Nutmeg, R. C. Y. C., second; Cara Mia, R. C. Y. C., third, and Iriquois, Rochester Yacht Club, fourth.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	75	44	.630
Baltimore	66	54	.550
Buffalo	66	54	.550
Montreal	63	53	.543
Rochester	64	58	.525
Albany	54	67	.446
Jersey City	54	71	.432
Toronto	39	80	.273

RESULTS AUG. 9

Buffalo 5, Albany 3.
Newark 7, Rochester 6.
Jersey City 13, Toronto 12.
Montreal 9, Baltimore 7.
Baltimore 2, Montreal 1.

COCHET AND BERNARD SAIL

HAVRE, France, Aug. 10 (AP)—Henri Cochet and Marcel Bernard today sailed for the United States in the liner Champlain to compete in the United States tennis championships at Forest Hills, N. Y., Sept. 3-10. Cochet, according to his friends, is making the trip to seek revenge for the Davis Cup defeat inflicted by H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., defending United States champion. Cochet had been undefeated in Davis Cup play since France won the cup five years ago.

KAYE DON LEAVES FOR U. S.

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Kaye Don, Britain's speedboat racing idol and holder of a new world's record upon the water, left here today for Southampton to sail on the steamer Majestic for the United States, where he will race against Gar Wood for the Harmsworth Trophy at Detroit. A large crowd of cheering British admirers bade him farewell.

UNUSUAL HOLE IN ONE

HICKORY, N. C., Aug. 10 (AP)—Clinton Andrews today had a new golf record for someone to shoot at. Playing the Hickory Club course he came to No. 6 with the cup 157 yards away. Andrews decided to use his putter and whacked away at the ball. It fell into the cup without hitting the ground for a hole in one.

LOOKOUTS GET BOB BURKE

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 10 (AP)—Manager Engel of the Chattanooga Lookouts of the Southern Association announced yesterday that Pitcher Bob Burke, who has been with the Washington club of the American League since 1927, has been obtained on a 24-hour option. Burke, who is a left-hander, was with Little Rock in 1926.

ELEANOR HOLM SETS RECORDS

(Continued from Page 1)

finals, as well as Miss Harding who swam the fastest third place.

Takashi Yokoyama, Japan, swimming in the first semifinal heat of the 400-meter freestyle for men established an Olympic record of 4m. 51.4s. Jean Taris, France, holder of the world record of 4m. 47s., was second, being timed .9s. slower than Yokoyama. Clarence L. Crabbe, United States, won the other semifinal in 4m. 52.7s., and was not pressed. Noboru Sugimoto, Japan, placed second in 4m. 59s. Those four and Tsutomu Oyokota, Japan, who was timed in 4m. 52.8s., the fastest third, qualified for the finals.

Clare Dennis, Australia, won the 200-meter breaststroke final in the new Olympic time of 3m. 6.3s., clipping 5s. from the old mark Miss Dennis, however, was closely pressed all the way by Hideko Maehata, Japan, who defeated the holder of the world record, Else Jacobsen, Denmark, for second place. Margery Hinton, Great Britain, was fourth and Margaret Hoffman, United States, fifth.

A few minutes later a Japanese quartet of swimmers, Hisakichi Toyoda, Masanore Yusa, Yasuji Miyazaki and Takashi Yokoyama, broke another Olympic record, swimming the four-man 800-meter relay race, a final event, in 8m. 58.4s. This mark is expected to be recognized as a world record by the International Swimming Federation, there being no such world mark at present.

In the rowing competition at Long Beach, the shells representing Italy, Poland, Great Britain and Australia won their heats. Poland was twice victorious.

Italians and Poles Win

There were two heats held for the four-oared shells with coxswains. Italy won the first by a length and a half in 7m. 6s. Germany was second, New Zealand third, Brazil fourth. Italy's crew was composed of Bruno Vattovaz, Giovannia Plazzer, Riccardo Divora, Bruno Parovel and Giovanni Scher. In the other heat Poland won, with the United States second, Japan third. Poland's time was 7m. 4.2s.; and, as it was the fastest made yesterday, and because the Poles finished extremely fresh, this country appears to have the crew to beat in the finals.

In the pairs without coxswains, two teams of brothers, representing France and the United States, and a duet from Poland clashed in the first heat. The Polish team won by a length and a half. France was second, and the Americans, Thomas and Eugene Clark, twins, last. Henryk Budzinski and Jan Mikolajczak were in the winning shell from Poland. The French boat was manned by Marcel and Fernand Vandernotte.

The other race between pairs saw Great Britain's team, composed of Lewis Clive and Hugh R. A. Edwards, defeat the New Zealand pair, Cyril A. Stiles and Frederick H. Thompson, by 2½ lengths. Holland was third. The British crew navigated the 2000-meter course in 7m. 47s., the fastest time made by any of the pairs.

In the final two races of the day, Henry R. Pearce, Australia, and Leslie F. Southwood, Great Britain, won their heats in the single sculls. Pearce defeated William G. Miller, United States, by a length, while Southwood bested Guillermor Douglas, Uruguay, and Joseph Wright Jr., Canada. Pearce was timed in 7m. 27s., much faster than Southwood's 7m. 42.3s.

Canada Wins Lacrosse

Canada's lacrosse team nosed out United States, 5 to 4, in a battle that was enthusiastically cheered by southern Californians who are just becoming acquainted with this interesting sport.

Germany and United States splashed to a 4-to-4 tie in water polo. It was the most closely contested game of the series, and formed a sharp contrast to the one-sided game between Japan and Hungary on Monday.

Nineteen boxing matches, eight held yesterday afternoon and 11 last night, opened the boxing activities of the Olympics. There were no upsets until the final match of the evening, contested between David E. McCleave, Great Britain, and Alberto Romero, Mexico. The decision was awarded to McCleave on a foul.

All the bouts yetserday were in the first round. Matches will continue throughout the week, with final matches scheduled for Saturday evening.

Olympic Sports Summary

By the Associated Press

400-METER FREESTYLE SEMIFINALS (MEN)
(First Three Each Heat Qualify for Finals)

First Heat—Won by Takashi Yokoyama, Japan; second, Jean Taris, France; third, Tsutomu Oyokota, Japan; fourth, James Gilhula, U. S. A.; fifth, Noel Ryan, Australia; sixth, Paolo Costoli, Italy. Time—4m. 51.4s. (new Olympic record. Old record 4m. 53.2s., set by Yokoyama yesterday).

Second Semifinal—Won by Clarence L. Crabbe, U. S. A.; second, Noboru Sugimoto, Japan; third, Andrew M. Charlton, Australia; fourth, Giuseppe Perentin, Italy; fifth, Walter Spence, Canada. Time—4m. 52.7s.

800-METER FREESTYLE RELAY (Men)

Won by Japan (Yasuji Miyazaki, Masanore Yusa, Hisakichi Toyoda, Takashi Yokoyama); second, United States (Frank Booth, George Fissler, Maiola Kalili, Manuella Kalili); third, Hungary; fourth, Canada; fifth, Great Britain; sixth, Argentina; seventh, Brazil. Time—8m. 58.4s. (New Olympic record. Old Olympic record 9m. 36.2s. by United States, 1928. Mark probably will be recognized as world record. Relay records previously not recognized by I. S. F.)

100-METER BACKSTROKE—Trials (Women) First Two Each Heat and Fastest Third Qualify for Finals Thursday

First Heat—Won by Eleanor M. Holm, U. S. A.; second, Philomena A. Mealing, Australia; third, Phyllis M. Harding, Great Britain; fourth, Maria Oversloot, Holland; fifth, Misao Yokota, Japan. Time—1m. 18.3s. (New Olympic record and betters world's record. Old Olympic mark 1m. 21.6s., and recognized world's record 1m. 21s., set by Maria J. Philisen-Braun of Holland, 1928 and 1929).

Second Heat—Won by Elizabeth V. Davies, Great Britain; second, Joan McSheehy, U. S. A.; third, Ruth Kerr, Canada. Time—1m. 22s. (Maria Lenk, Brazil, disqualified for making illegal turn; Willemijntje den Ouden, Holland, scratched).

Third Heat—Won by Maria Braun, Holland; second, Margaret J. Cooper, Great Britain; third, Marjorie Linton, Canada. Time—1m. 23.8s. (Jennie Maakal, South Africa, and Louisa Robert, U. S. A., scratched. Best third time by Miss Harding, Great Britain).

200-METER BREASTSTROKE (WOMEN)

Won by Clare Dennis, Australia; second, Hideko Maehata, Japan; third, Else Jacobsen, Denmark; fourth, Margery Hinton, Great Britain; fifth, Margaret Hoffman, U. S. A.; sixth, Anne Govedink, U. S. A.; seventh, Jane Cadwell, U. S. A. Time—3m. 6.3s. (New Olympic record, betters world's record. Old Olympic record set by Miss Dennis last Saturday at 3m. 8.2s. recognized world's record 3m. 11.4s., set by Hilda Schrader, Germany, 1929.)

WATERPOLO GAME

UNITED STATES		GERMANY
Daubenspeck, lf	rf,	J. Rademacher
Clapp, c	c,	Schwartz
O'Connor, rf	lf,	Schuls
Finn, lb	rb,	Gunst
McAllister, hb	hb,	Benecke
Strong, rb	lb,	Cordes
Wildman, g	g,	E. Rademacher

Score—United States 4, Germany 4, Goals—Daubenspeck 3, Clapp for United States; Cordes, Schuls, J. Rademacher, Schwartz for Germany. Referee—A. Delahay, Belgium.

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS

112-POUND CLASS

Werner Spannagel, Germany, decision over Juan Trillo, Argentina; Louis Salica, U. S. A., decision over John Callura, Canada; Edlewels Rodriguez, Italy, decision over John Graz, Philippines; Stephen Enekes, Hungary, decision over Gaston Fayaud, France.

118-POUND CLASS

Joe Lang, U. S. A., decision over Sabino Tirado, Mexico; Carlos Pereyra, Argentina, decision over Patrick Hughes, Ireland.

135-POUND CLASS

Frank Genovez, Canada, decision over Eduardo Vargas, Argentine; Gaston Mayor, France, decision over Manuel Ponce, Mexico.

147-POUND CLASS

Luciano Fabbroni, Italy, decision over Harold Thomas, New Zealand; Bruno Ahlberg, Finland, decision over Tony Mancini, Canada; Erich Campe, Germany, decision over Aikoku Hirabayashi, Japan.

OLYMPIC ROWING—Single Sculls

First Heat—Won by H. R. Pearce, Australia, 7m. 27s.; second, W. G. Miller, U. S. A., 7m. 29 1-5s.

Second Heat—Won by Leslie Southwood, Great Britain, 7m. 42 3-5s.; second, Guillermo R. Douglas, Uruguay, 7m. 45s.; third, Joseph Wright Jr., Canada, 8m. 30s.

Four Oars With Coxswain

First Heat—Won by Italy (Parovel, Divora, Plazzer and Vattovaz, stroke; Scher, coxswain), 7m. 6s.; second, Germany (Spremberg, Meyer, Hoeck and Eller, stroke; Neumann, coxswain), 7m. 9 1-5s.; third, New Zealand (Solomon, Saunders, Cox and Pope, stroke; Gullery, coxswain), 7m. 19 3-5s.; fourth, Brazil (Castro, Lima, Popovitch and Carneiro, stroke; Fernandes, coxswain), 7m. 29 2-5s.

Second Heat—Won by Poland (Hodylinski, Urban, Slazak and Braun, stroke; Skilimowski, coxswain), 7m. 4½s.; second, United States (Marshall, Drueding, Grossmiller and English, stroke; Mack, coxswain), 7m. 6⅗s.; third, Japan (Suzuki, Shibata, Ban and Takashi, stroke; Hamba, coxswain), 7m. 16⅗s.

Pair Oars, Without Coxswain

First Heat—Won by Poland (Mikolajczak, bow, and Budzinski, stroke), 7m. 53⅖s.; second, France (M. Vandernotte, bow; N. F. Vandernotie, stroke), 7m. 54⅗s.; third, United States (Tom Clark, bow, and Gene Clark, stroke), 8m. 3⅛s.

Second Heat—Won by Great Britain (Edwards, bow, and Clive, stroke), 7m. 47s.; second, New Zealand (Thompson, bow, and Stiles, stroke), 7m. 50⅕s.; third, Holland (Roelfsen, bow, and Roell, stroke), 7m. 51⅕s.

Jupp Scores New Cricket Record

LEADING TEAMS ENGLISH INTER-COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

First Innings

	W	L	Led	Bhd	AWR	Pts
Yorkshire	13	2	3	1	3	225
Sussex	11	0	3	2	5	208
Kent	9	1	6	3	3	200
Notting'shire	10	3	6	2	1	190
Surrey	6	1	9	3	4	160
Somersetshire	7	4	2	6	3	145
Lancashire	6	5	5	3	3	136
Middlesex	5	6	6	5	0	120

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 10—The brilliant feat by V. W. C. Jupp, Northamptonshire captain, who surpassed all records for all-round play by an amateur cricketer when he completed the achievement of making 1000 runs and taking 100 wickets for the ninth occasion in his career, was the outstanding event in the batch of first-class matches concluded yesterday. The famous doctor, W. G. Grace, accomplished this double performance eight times and his record remained undisturbed from 1886 until Jupp equaled it last year. The Northants skipper also had the distinction last year of being the first player to complete the "double" and this year he is the first again. Nineteen hundred and twenty was the first occasion Jupp brought off this dual act and so now has done it on nine occasions in the remarkably short period of 12 years.

Jupp was skippering his side against Hampshire at Southampton where his team was victorious by 113 runs. The scores were Northamptonshire 253 and 251, Hampshire 217 and 174, the highest contributions from each side were Jupp 90 in the visitors' first innings and A. E. Pothecary 60 notout in the home team's second venture.

Yorkshire, at the head of the standing went further away from its rivals as the result of its comparatively easy win at Leeds over Derbyshire by an innings and 89 runs. Herbert Sutcliffe and Maurice Leyland gave Yorkshire a brilliant start when the former contributed 182 and the latter 113. The innings was declared closed at 416 for seven wickets. As the visitors only made 78 in their first venture they had a great deficit to face and despite a plucky 102 by Worthington the task proved too much for them. The innings was terminated for 249 and Hadley Verity, Yorkshire bowler, had during the course of the match taken 11 wickets for 69 runs.

The eagerly awaited match between two rivals for second place in the standing, Kent vs. Sussex at Hastings, petered out in a tame draw. Sussex secured five points against opponents' three for a lead on the first innings. Scores were: Sussex 284 and 363 for seven wickets declared, Kent 282 and 241 for five. Centuries were scored by James Langridge, 104, and J. H. Parks, 149 not out, in Sussex's second innings, and L. E. G. Ames, 133, in Kent's first.

Another battle royal between two southern counties was at the Oval, where Surrey defeated Middlesex by six wickets in a game which provided a thrilling finish. Middlesex batted first for 141 and Surrey replied with 540 for nine wickets declared, F. R. Brown hitting a dashing 212 in 165 minutes and D. R. Jardine contributing 126. Middlesex then batted for the second time and, aided by E. H. Hendrens' 145, and J. Sims' 103, amassed 455. Surrey then had 20 minutes to obtain the 56 runs needed for victory. Batsmen ran to and from the wicket and the winning stroke was made with four wickets down by D. R. Jardine, England's skipper for the team to tour Australia, off what was in any case the last ball of the day.

Results in other first-class matches concluded yesterday were: Nottinghamshire, 232 and 245 for eight wickets declared, defeated Lancashire, 221 and 132, by 124 runs at Nottingham; Somersetshire, 266 and 172 for nine wickets, defeated Essex, 303 and 131, by one wicket at Weston-super-Mare; Warwickshire, 250 and 376 for four, drew with Leicestershire, 379, at Hinckley; Glamorganshire, 131 and 397, drew with Worcestershire, 266 and 165 for eight, at Stourbridge; Indians tourist, 236 and 390, defeated Gloucestershire, 230 and 341, by 55 runs at Bristol.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 85

VICTOR (VIC) FRASIER
Chicago White Sox, American League

Born in Houston, Texas, Aug. 5, 1906. Six feet in height and weighs about 170 pounds. A right-handed batter and thrower. Frasier is a pitcher. First played organized baseball with the Dallas club of the Texas League in 1928. Was with Dallas in 1929. His major league record:

	Games	Won	Lost
1930—Chicago, American League	0	0	0
1931—Chicago, American League	46	13	15

BRITISHERS IN SINGLES PLAY

Austin, Perry, Olliff and Avory Enter Eastern Tennis Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 10—With the arrival of the British team of men, and the entry into the doubles of several prominent men players who did not compete in singles, the quality of the play in the eastern grass court lawn tennis championships is now likely to be close to championship form. Today will see Henry W. Austin, Frederick J. Perry, John S. Olliff and Edward R. Avory in action in the singles, as well as the survivors of the earlier rounds, while these players, Sidney B. Wood Jr., George M. Lott Jr. and Francis X. Shields, will appear in the doubles.

Yesterday furnished a couple more surprise results in the play. First, Eugene H. McCauliff, as he has been doing with great regularity this season, scored his third successive victory over R. Berkeley Bell, the former Texan, though the latter is listed tenth in the national list, while McCauliff is not even mentioned. Then Edward W. Burns of the Crescent Athletic Club, also not a ranked player nationally, put out Frederic Mercur, the former Bethlehem star, now staging a comeback this season. Bell took the first set from the Yonkers player, but the latter hit his stride in the second set,

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

Serving Her Indian People

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

THE setting supplied by the concert hall was that of the "pale face." Purple velvet curtains formed a background for a stage equipped with footlights, piano and chairs. Yet as the violet draperies parted and there stepped through them Ataloa, Chickasaw Indian teacher and professional contralto, the illusion of another civilization entered with her. Was it her ceremonial dress of white buckskin embroidered in beads; her lustrous black hair with its incredibly straight parting above flashing eyes; her gliding carriage and uplifted head? Or was it something more profound, her conviction of a truth to be told, a work to be done in behalf of her people?

Ataloa told Indian legends, and in a rich, contralto voice she sang many of the songs of her people, some of them harmonized by students of aboriginal melodies and rhythms; others—and these the more fascinating—maintaining unaltered the delicate cadences of the native scale. In singing them she externalized by pantomime many of the ceremonies for which these songs are, not an accompaniment but an atmosphere, an all-embracing microcosm. For it is not against a background of song that the American Indian sows, reaps, dances, worships; it is within an enveloping melody and rhythm that his personal and ceremonial life is experienced. This became clear in Ataloa's renderings, which evoked the passage of the seasons with their occupations; of life periods, with their duties and consecrations; of hours of communion with nature. Some of the chants were composed of unvaried vocables. "For," said Ataloa, "the Indian knows his thought behind the syllables, which to him become meaningful from the emotion within him."

In the harmonized songs, accompanied by a piano, Ataloa passed over into the White Man's art. And I said to myself, "Has she not at some time stood at the crossroads and made her choice between her people and an easier path? Between service and the exploitation of her talent?"

Conversation and Toast

Wishing to know more about her—or, rather, to know her instead of mere facts about her—I asked permission to call and was invited to breakfast.

"Why, yes," she said, as I took up this theme over cocoa and toast, "I suppose I might have become primarily a professional singer. Indeed, I was offered a European scholarship in music. As I contemplated the study and associations involved, however, I felt that they might carry me far adrift. What I have always cared to be is a teacher."

"Will you tell me something about your life?"

"I was born in Oklahoma and brought up by my grandmother, who was a Chickasaw Indian, as I am also, except that I am not all Indian. With the idea of teaching, constantly in my thought, I attended both public and private schools and then the Oklahoma College for Women. Afterward I went to Redlands, Calif., for my A. B. and subsequently came to New York, where I took my M. A. at Columbia. I was also awarded an honorary scholarship in a graduate school for educators of every nation, called the International Institute. Full of happiness, I returned to Oklahoma to begin my chosen work as professor of English and philosophy in Bacone Junior College, which is the only institute for American Indians which includes an accredited college course. The grades begin at kindergarten and terminate with two years of collegiate work."

"But now," I questioned, "You are giving lecture-concerts?"

The Aims of Bacone

"To raise money for Bacone. The great need of my people is more education. With the proceeds of my entertainments I am maintaining scholarships."

"Do you aim to extend the college course to four years?"

"Not necessarily. I think it is better for the Indians who can continue their study to do so at the universities of the White Man. And a certificate of graduation from Bacone entitles its possessor to a five-year teacher's certificate from the State Board of Education."

"The aim of Bacone is an academic education like the White Man's?"

"Certainly. My people must have the education of the White Man in order to take their part in the civilization which has crystallized around them. They can do this and still preserve their arts and their racial attitudes toward life and thought."

"When was Bacone established?"

"In 1830 by A. C. Bacone, a white man and a graduate of Rochester University. He saw a need for this type of education and for the development of leaders among the 'Five Civilized Tribes of the South.' One hundred and sixty acres of land were given by the Creek Nation as a site for the school."

"How many students have you?"

"More than 300, representing 30 tribes. The English language solves the confusion of tongues. The faculty is divided about equally between Indian and white teachers. We have courses in farming, poultry raising and domestic science, as well as in history, literature, etc. Moreover, the tribal arts, songs and legends are revived and cultivated. We are sending out to Indian tribes, preachers, teachers, social workers, with the idea of implementing for well-rounded citizenship one of the largest minority groups in the United States."

We had settled back into that pleasant mood of leisure in which conversation flows on in gentle rhythms, but the working day lay ahead of us both, and I rose to say good-by, congratulating Ataloa on the value and significance which she is able to pour into every 24 hours.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATALOA, Chickasaw Indian Teacher and Singer

Models Courtesy of Stern Brothers to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GOOD TIMES ALL DAY LONG

Costumes for the Merry Trail Between Two Years and Six Years.

The child with the balloon is wearing dress and hat of dotted organdie in light blue with a darker dot, and trimmings of white organdie with a blue dot. Next is a suit for hot August days, with matching dress, made in lawn with a white dot and trimmed with white lawn and lace edging. Below is shown an ensemble in pastel shades, with flannel skirt and coat and sweater top. At the right one little girl is wearing an attractive sweater to be had in various pastel shades while the other has a sailor dress of white shantung with red-and-blue trimming.

Revival of British Silks

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

LONDON was once the silk market of the world, and used to supply the Continent with silk in the raw state. Today a considerable effort is being made to revive the British silk industry. Following the example set by Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Stanley Baldwin, the president of the council, a number of society women have held exhibitions in their homes, and by the express wish of Queen Mary, the gowns worn at the first courts this year were made of British silks. The Royal family has always taken a keen interest in the silk trade, and when the Ladies' National Silk Association was formed, the Queen was its first patron.

Smooth-surfaced materials are no longer in such great demand as formerly, and even satin may have a ripple surface. This material is, in fact, often a version of a satin-faced marocaine, specially suited for court and bridal gowns. Instead of the usual oyster shade a new weave shows a faint tint of violet in the folds.

A heavy ripple georgette is much used for evening frocks in a variety of lovely soft colors, including the popular apple-green. Picador, a georgette with an invisible check, is another favorite.

The buyer at one of the most fashionable stores says they have sold literally "miles" of British-made satin for lingerie; ripple georgette is also being used for this purpose, woven in such a way that the ripple does not come out in the laundry.

British Specialties

The French have always excelled in metal brocades, but until lately nobody in England has attempted to make them. One of the striking exhibits in Mrs. Baldwin's show, however, was a British satin embroidered at Macclesfield, with little trails of roses in the style of the French hand-woven brocades of the Pompadour period. This is done on ivory and parchment grounds and can be used with wonderful effect for bedspreads.

A line which the British manufacturer has all to himself is what is known as Macclesfield silk. These silks, some of which are made at Wyke near Bradford, were formerly used mainly for tennis and sports frocks, but are now produced in such choice colors and smart designs that they serve many other purposes. The popular worsted effects are particularly good in these silks. One in chrome yellow has a tweed design in black. A charming revival of a Victorian style shows a small chocolate line check on a pinky beige ground, while a similar design in blue has the line check in a deeper shade of blue. The enormous advantage of these silks is that they are practical fadeless and are therefore strongly recommended for tropical wear.

Foulard, an extraordinarily useful silk for day wear, but which had been out of fashion for at least four or five years, has come into favor again this season, and is going remarkably well, specially in darkish shades of navy, green and brown.

Most of the printed crepe de chines seen in the shops are of French manufacture, as there has not yet been time to develop this side of the trade. No doubt considerable improvement in this line is being made, and more English prints are expected next spring, though it will be difficult to rival the delicacy and individuality of the French productions.

Scotch Textiles

In scarves one of the most favored novelties is that of a Scotch silk, made a few miles outside London from what is known as an old "madder" print in a Paisley pine design, the chief colors being red, orange, and several shades of blue.

Some interesting hand-woven silk brocades, made in Edinburgh, are being used for coats and coatees. The designs are reminiscent of those seen on old tapestries, one of them showing heraldic animals in blue, green, and scarlet, on a pale yellow and white brocaded ground.

A Club Woman's Summer

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CLUB woman was a summer visitor last year in a small rural community. One afternoon she was invited by her hostess to attend a meeting of the Ladies' Afternoon Club, and she accepted with pleasure. She was told to take some needlework as it was a sewing club. She spent an enjoyable afternoon, but was unable to learn that the club had been formed for any real purpose other than to give the women of the neighborhood an excuse for meeting and discussing community affairs.

The club was not in any sense a gossip club; the women were kind and intelligent. Mingled with talk of new embroidery stitches, designs for knitted sweaters, and the pros and cons of hand versus machine hemming for dish towels, was heard such remarks as, "Can't something be done about the school yard? It's such a sight!" or "What a pity it is that the children have no place to play in the summer and nothing to play with!" One woman said, "Did you know that a German family had moved into the vacant house on the back road? They do say that they look like real nice folks. Has anyone seen them?"

The visitor interpreted the remarks in club phraseology, such as, "Community Betterment," "Supervised Recreation," and "Americanization" or "Citizenship." She was a wise person and so did not try to organize these women at once, but she spent the summer in becoming better acquainted with them and their town. She supplied herself with helpful pamphlets on such subjects as she felt would enlist their interest, and distributed these with discretion.

* * *

As the time approached for her to return to her home she had so successfully aroused a sense of power and purpose among her new friends that they asked her to tell them what women in other places were doing through their organizations.

There was not a woman absent on the afternoon when she gave her talk. She pointed out to them that the strength of several great organizations could be put at their command if they cared to have it; that "federation" meant nothing more than many people working together for the common good, whether that good had to do with better schools or more beautiful towns; with education or recreation. The afternoon stretched on into the evening hours while the women asked questions and discussed their problems and longings.

* * *

This summer, as the club woman motored into the same little town, the first thing that caught her attention was a row of small, native evergreen trees bordering a curving drive which led to the schoolhouse door. A well-kept lawn and a few flowering shrubs completed the transformation. The women of the town could scarcely wait to tell her that their district had won the first prize offered by the County Parent-Teacher Association for making the greatest improvement in school surroundings. "And," said they, "the improvement seeped in through the doors and for the first time we have an 'accredited' school."

All that these intelligent, active women had needed was a few suggestions and a little encouragement in starting the many projects for which they could see a need. There seems to be no end to the improvements which they are thinking of, or which are already in process of completion. A field back of the schoolhouse has been turned into a recreation area, and the men of the town are vieing with each other in making equipment for it. Anyone who knows the completeness with which country "workshops" are fitted as to tools and "sundries" will be able to understand how readily swings, slides, targets and many other pieces of playground apparatus have appeared. A "chicken-pie supper," managed entirely by the men, resulted in sufficient funds to purchase such equipment as could not be made. A young college lad, who has been a Scoutmaster, is spending the summer in the town, and has volunteered to supervise the playground activities a few hours each day, and the father of the "German family on the back road" has organized an orchestra.

This has all come about because of the fact recorded in the first sentence of this article: "A club woman was a summer visitor last year in a small rural community."

Fur Treatments

Furs will be used with much variety on fall coats. One model shows a collar of kolinsky—or, if preferred, of Persian lamb—standing erect and companioned by a vest and puffed oversleeves applied below the elbow, of the same fur. Another style presents a yoke effect of flat fur, surmounted by a very full fur puff to frame the face.

Fashion Nuggets

Lingerie and corsets have entered the white craze—not only for the bride but her sisters as well. Crêpe-satin and lace are favored. The night gowns have all the earmarks of style—shoulder capes, fitted waistlines, and diversified neck treatments, often showing high necklines with a scarf or perky bow-tie.

Much stress has been given to swimming and beach togs. Ensembles are worked out which are as complete as the evening ensemble. A clever locket-watch, guaranteed to withstand the waves, is a new and convenient trifle.

Worn After Sunset

Satin is perhaps the favorite material for autumn evening dresses. More elaborate ones are shown in metallic fabrics and in matelasse with glints of metal in discreet patternings.

* * *

The sash is so important that it stimulates original treatment. Viola Dimmitt of Los Angeles contributes a sash with metal tassels, which correspond with metallic trimming elsewhere on the frock.

* * *

Trains are often seen, mere wisps cut into a godet, on frocks of instep length in front. There seems to be a tendency for the irregular hemline to reappear.

* * *

Paillettes are much used, perhaps because of the popularity of black, which needs such brilliant accents.

Autumn Coats Appear

Autumn coats are both like and unlike last season's models. They are similar in silhouette, for shoulders are broad, waistlines slim and skirts moderately long. They differ, however, in materials and in the way fur trimming is applied.

In material, there is a difference in weight and weave. This season's woolens are heavier and consequently coats have smarter and more fluid lines since the material is warm enough to be used without the interlining which frequently gives the undesired bulky appearance. Many of the surfaces are hairy, with ridges and woven raised stripes. Schiaparelli's crinkled weaves, developed in wool as well as silk, are specially smart and suitable for winter wear. They possess a rich depth, a ruggedness and a warmth in coloring.

These materials lend themselves well to the simple styles in vogue, with the diagonal lines, the nipped-in waist and squared shoulders. Some designers are emphasizing the waist line by narrow belts. Others are cutting their coats with large sleeves, with sleeves having exaggerated puffs above the elbow, with higher neck lines, with flat collars, or with draped neck lines or fur scarfs their ends finished with the material of the coat.

In using fur, however, designers have made no attempt to follow last season's styles. There are, on the smartest new coats, undetachable and detachable fur capelets and plastrons, gilets, deep fur yokes. Some coats have the entire top, front and back, of flat fur.

The colors for fall coats are similar in name but different in tone and depth. Black is the first in favor, with Havana brown, next and wine shades, navy, green and a greenish-yellow color also schedule for frequent autumn wear.

The furs most used on the new models are silver and dyed fox, astrakhan, mink, broadtail and sable. Alaska sealskin, beaver anad ermine, however are used for capelets and other fur-trimming details which require flat fur.

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RAILS LEAD MARKET IN SHARP RISE

Stocks Have Vigorous Rise in Heavy Trading—Close Strong

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—The bull movement in stocks rolled forward under the leadership of the rails today, developing express train speed.

Alternate buying of rails, farm implements and motors gave the market one of the most vigorous advances of the movement.

After a midafternoon sag, motors were given a whirl, Chrysler rising nearly 3 points and General Motors 1. In the farm implements, Case got up more than 8. U. S. Steel was up more than 2 points in the late trading, or about 2 under the best.

American Telephone, up 4, was about a point under the best, and Union Pacific was up 3, after an extreme gain of 5.

Eastman was a soft spot, off 5 on the dividend cut. The late tone was strong. The turnover approximated 4,500,000 shares.

Bulls evidently were hopeful of constructive results from the meetings of carrier executives in New York this week, at which wages and economies will, among other things, presumably be discussed. Fresh buying from abroad was reported in the carrier issues.

Railway bonds also forged ahead. Roads thus far reporting freight movement for the week ended Aug. 6, however, failed to indicate any pickup.

New York Central's loadings were 33,102 cars, contrasted with 34,390 in the previous week, and Pennsylvania's, 73,983, as reduced from 77,209 in the previous week.

Delaware & Hudson Co. reduced its annual dividend rate to $6 from $9 a share, leaving the Chesapeake & Ohio the only prominent rail issue on which the dividend has not been cut.

Electric Power Output

The weekly report of electric power production, now regarded as one of the principal barometers of business activity, was a little disappointing, showing 1,426,986,000 kilowatt hours for the week ending Aug. 6, contrasted with 1,440,386,000 in the previous week. The reduction from last year was 13.1 per cent, compared with 12.4 per cent in the previous week. The like week of last year saw a negligible sag, while gains occurred in the like period of 1930 and 1929.

The weekly petroleum statistics were interpreted favorably, however, the reduction of 1,121,000 barrels in gasoline in storage more than counterbalancing the gain of 34,000 barrels in daily average crude output.

U. S. Steel reported a drop in unfilled tonnage for July for the sixteenth successive month, but it amounted to only 68,466 tons, or substantially less than previous declines.

Heavy buying of the farm implement issues was based partly on the better tone of commodities, but also on reports in prominent Wall Street circles that methods of improving trade relations with Russia were under consideration.

The ability of the general list to forge ahead again without a real reaction in yesterday's faltering market was evidently impressive to bears. Eastman cut its annual dividend to $3 from $5, a somewhat larger reduction than expected.

Bonds Rule Higher

Speculative rail issues today dominated the bond market, gains in some of the low-priced loans ranging from 1 to 3 or more points. Activity also increased.

United States Treasury obligations displayed indications of renewed vitality, two of the 3¾s, the 3¼s and 3s reaching new highs for the year. The Libertys, on the other hand, were barely steady.

The spurt in carrier bonds was attributed partly to talk of further wage cuts and other retrenchments which are to be discussed by rail executives at meetings in New York.

Transportation loans that attracted the largest patronage included Allegheny 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s and 5½s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 6s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and Union Pacific 4s.

Utilities were fairly steady, but failed to join the railway excursion. American and International Telephones held about even, but some Western Unions eased. American & Foreign Power 5s declined under apparent profit-taking.

German Government bonds were somewhat soft, but those of Japan rallied moderately. French issues firmed.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 10	Last Aug. 9
10 Am & Cont	3	3	3	2¾
5 Am Pneu pf	3	3	3	4
2780 Am T&T	115¾	109½	114¾	110½
90 Amoskeag	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
100 Andes Pet	.05	.05	.05	.05
25 Big Sang	15	13½	15	13½
33 Bos & Alb	93	92	92	89
140 Bos Prop	8½	8½	8½	8½
5 Brown pf	5½	5½	5½	5
515 East SS	6½	6	6	6
10 East SS 1pf	81	81	81	81
301 E G&F pf	6⅞	6	6⅞	6
35 E G&F pf	55	55	55	54½
37 E G&F pr pf	62½	62½	62½	63½
5 E Mass pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
10 Economy	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
89 Edison Elec	165	160	163	161
473 Em Asso	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
126 First Nat S	49⅜	48⅛	48½	49⅛
50 Gen Capital	18	18	18	16
65 Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
20 Gilchrist	3	3	3	..
25 Grnfld T&D	2⅛	2¼	2¼	2
10 Hathaway A	16	16	16	..
5 Hathaway pf	40	40	40	..
10 Island Crk	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
200 La Salle	.50	.45	.50	..
60 Loews Thea	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
10 Mass Util	1¾	1	1¾	1¾
30 Mergenthal	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	..
445 Nash	16⅛	14⅜	16⅛	14½
5 NE Equity	10	10	10	..
131 NE Tel	93	92	93	92
700 No Butte	.55	.45	.55	.43
350 Pac Mills	8	7¼	8	7¼
25 Quincy Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
120 Shawmut	7	6⅞	6⅞	6½
391 Stone Web	11¼	10¾	11⅛	11⅜
130 Swift & Co	12¾	12¼	12¼	12⅜
50 Torrington	30½	30	30½	30
100 Uni Found	1½	1½	1½	1½
164 Uni Shoe	35¼	34½	34½	34⅞
295 Uni Gas	2¾	2	2⅛	..
50 Utah Apex	.55	.55	.55	..
2400 Utah Met	.45	.40	.45	.40
740 War Bros	6¼	4⅜	6½	4¼

BONDS

$1000 Amoskeag 6s	48½	48½	48½	48

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 10	Last Aug. 9
3	⅞	..	Abitibi Pow & P	1400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9¼	2½	..	Abitibi pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
98	68	7	Abraham & S pf	20	75	75	75	..
8⅝	1⅜	..	Adams Express	20200	6	5¼	5¾	5
70	22	..	Adams Expf pf	10	59⅞	59⅛	59⅞	50
30⅜	12	2	Adams Millis	100	17¼	16½	17¼	..
13	9¾	1	Addressograph	400	10¼	9⅞	10¼	..
3⅛	1⅛	..	Advance Rumely	400	3⅝	3	3⅜	..
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1200	8½	8	8⅜	8¼
62½	30⅛	4½†	Air Reduction	7100	53⅜	50¾	53	51
2	⅝	..	Airway Elec App	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	100	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅜
3⅜	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	31200	2⅛	1⅞	2	1⅞
7⅜	⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	5200	5⅜	3⅛	4⅞	3⅛
10¼	⅜	..	Alleghany pf xw	1200	4	3¾	3¾	3⅜
6⅛	⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	700	4⅜	3¼	4⅜	3⅛
13	5½	..	Alleghany Steel	40	14⅞	13¼	14	12½
87½	42½	6†	Allied Chem	61100	81¾	76	80½	77⅛
119	96⅞	7	Allied Chem pf	100	114	114	114	114½
13⅜	4	..	Allis Chalmers	41200	12⅜	10¼	12	10⅝
3	⅛	..	Amal Leather	100	1	1	1	..
11	5⅞	..	Amal Leather p	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
17¾	12	2	Amerada	2100	20⅛	19	20	19½
7⅛	3⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1400	8⅝	7¼	8⅝	7⅛
11½	5¾	..	Am Bank Note	1300	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	15⅞
47	27	3	Am Bank Note pf	50	47¾	42⅝	42¾	..
1⅛	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	1¼	1	1¼	1¼
4½	⅛	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
15½	6⅜	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	40	74	72	74	72
73⅞	29⅜	5†	Am Can	61200	55⅝	51	54⅞	51⅝
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	1400	116½	116	116	115
9¾	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1100	10⅝	10	10⅛	10
39¾	16	7	Am Car & F pf	50	37⅞	33⅜	37⅜	33½
26	7	..	Am Chain pf	100	12	12	12	..
37⅜	18	3†	Am Chicle	100	32	32	32	32
16	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	21200	20½	18¼	19⅛	18⅜
5	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2
10½	100	6	Am Express	700	7	7	7	..
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	29200	8⅛	7¼	7⅝	7⅛
33	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow 6	1500	14½	14	14⅜	13
38⅛	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	2200	17⅜	16½	17¼	16
17¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	2100	12	11	11	11⅜
6	3	1	Am Hawaiian	700	5¾	5¼	5¼	4½
2½	1	..	Am Hide & L	1400	2¾	2¼	2¼	2½
12	5	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	12⅜	11½	12	10¼
21⅜	4	2	Am Ice	1200	10¾	9⅞	10	10
68	40	6	Am Ice pf	100	42	42	42	40
8½	2½	..	Am International	24200	9¼	7⅝	8⅞	9⅝
10½	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	1100	10	9½	9⅜	9¼
44⅜	19⅞	7	Am Loco pf	100	35	35	35	34⅜
3¾	1	..	Am Mach & Met	3100	3	2	3	1¾
6⅜	1½	..	Am Metal	3100	5⅜	4¾	5⅜	5
19⅛	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	120	17	15⅞	17	16
40	11⅞	1½	Am News	30	22	22	22	21
16⅞	3	..	Am Power & Lt	31800	9¾	8⅜	9⅛	8⅜
50	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	2300	35⅜	33	35½	30⅝
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	1400	29¼	27½	27½	27
5½	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	6100	8½	6¾	8½	7⅛
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	7900	10¾	9⅜	10⅛	9¾
1½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
18⅜	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	11100	18¾	16	18⅜	16
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	400	36	34	36	31
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	700	50	45	50	45
8⅜	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	1700	9	8	8⅜	8½
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	1400	30¼	28¾	30	28
88⅛	45	7	Am Sugar Ref pf	100	80½	80½	80½	78¼
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	90100	115¾	109	114⅜	110½
70	11⅝	..	Am Type Fdr pf	20	25	25	25	..
34½	11	2	Am W W&E	10200	25¾	24	25	24¾
31	11	2	Am WW&E et	100	21¾	20⅞	21	21
15⅜	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	2700	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	2200	27½	25⅞	26⅜	25½
3¾	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
23	10	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	400	25	25	25	..
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	11000	9⅞	8¼	9⅛	9¼
9	3½	..	Anaconda Wire	100	7	7	7	8
17½	6¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	1200	11¾	10⅜	11¼	10¼
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	58	58	58	57½
12	7	1	Archer Daniels	400	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	13
46	24	7	Armour Del pf	200	46½	46	46½	45
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	5400	2¼	1¾	2⅛	1¾
1⅛	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	100	1	¾	1	1
14⅜	3⅛	..	Armour Ill pf	400	13¾	11⅞	13⅜	11¾
3	1	..	Arnold Constable	400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	..
2⅜	⅜	..	Asso Apparel Ind	700	2	1⅝	2	1½
8¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	2200	6	5	5⅜	4⅞
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	31100	49½	46½	49	45¼
86	55	5	Atchison pf	100	63¼	61	63	61½
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	2100	23⅜	21	23	20¾
16⅞	1⅜	1	Atl Refining	9200	19	17½	18⅞	17¼
129½	17	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	69	69	69	..
3⅞	1	..	Atlas Tack	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	2½
15¾	2⅞	4†	Aubirn Auto	35400	7½	7	7⅜	6¾
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2100	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛

—B—

8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	2100	7⅜	7	7	7
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	23½	23⅛	23½	23
21⅜	3⅜	..	Balt & Ohio	31100	13	11¾	12½	11⅜
4½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	3200	19⅞	17½	19	18
24½	10	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	26½	24½	25⅜	..
59½	56	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	72	72	72	70½
30	10	6½	Barker Bros pf	10	16	16	16	16
8⅝	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	4200	6½	6	6⅜	6
8⅝	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	4200	6½	6	6⅜	6
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	1400	24½	23½	24¼	23⅞
95	14	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	83	83	83	..
41¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	9400	10⅜	9	10⅜	9
8⅝	2½	..	Best & Co	500	12	10¾	11¾	11
24⅜	1¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	15400	20½	17⅞	19⅞	18¾
44	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	42¼	40¼	40⅜	40
8¾	3¼	..	Blaw Knox	400	8	7⅛	8	7¼
14	4⅜	..	Bloomingdale	10	9	9	9	..
17¼	5	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1700	11¾	11	11½	10¾
⅝	⅛	..	Booth Fisheries	400	½	½	½	⅜
43⅛	20	2	Borden	29200	31⅜	29¾	31⅜	30⅜
14½	4	..	Borg Warner	5800	10⅛	8¾	10	8¾
9½	4	..	Boston & Maine	100	9	8½	9	8
11¼	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	6900	6	5	5⅞	5⅛
11½	4	1	Briggs & Strat	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
14	¼	..	Brockway	800	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
50¼	10¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	9600	28¼	25⅝	27¾	25¾
76⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1700	66	62¼	65	62
10½	2⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	300	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
89½	4½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	76	74½	76	76
36	25	3	Brown Shoe	100	33	33	33	..
119½	101	7	Brown Shoe pf	80	105	105	105	..
3¼	1⅛	..	Brunswick Balke	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	2¼
2	½	..	BrusnTerminal	700	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1½
5⅜	2⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	3¾	3¼	3⅜	3⅛
8⅞	2⅞	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	6
2¾	½	..	Budd Mfg	1800	1¾	1½	1⅝	1½
3½	⅜	..	Budd Wheel	1800	3½	2½	2½	2
7⅜	2⅛	..	Bullard	1900	6⅞	4⅞	6½	4⅞
3½	1⅛	..	Bulova Watch	100	2½	2½	2½	3
1⅜	1	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	1	1	1	..
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	12300	11¼	10⅛	11¼	10½
65	8⅞	7	Bush Term deb	40	18	17½	18	18½
85	11⅜	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	40	48	45	48	41
4⅝	1⅜	..	Butterick	300	3½	3¼	3½	3½
19	7	..	Byers	700	16⅞	14¾	16	14½

—C—

11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	700	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜	11
7⅛	2½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	5	5	5	..
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	2100	4¼	4	4⅛	4¼
13½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	17100	13¾	11⅞	13½	12
20⅝	7¼	1¼	Canadian Pacific	12900	13¾	12⅜	13¼	12¾
20	16⅛	1.60	Cannon Mills	400	18⅜	18	18⅜	17
58⅛	16¾	..	Case Thresh	82700	58¼	49	58¼	49¾
75	30	7	Case Thresh f	60	70	67½	70	67
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	9700	11⅜	9¼	10⅝	9
2¼	⅛	..	Celotex	200	1	⅞	1	..
17⅜	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	700	17⅞	16½	17⅜	16
78	35	..	Central RR of NJ	100	70	70	70	..
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	600	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
15	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	13600	12⅜	9½	12⅜	10
7	1¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	1700	5	4⅜	5	4⅜
20⅝	4⅜	.2	Chesapeake Corp	14700	13	10½	12¾	10¾
13½	9⅜	2½	Chgo & Ohio	69900	22½	18½	20¾	18⅞
2¼	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	300	2½	2¼	2½	..
4⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	700	3	3	3	3
15½	2¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	3200	8¾	8	8½	7¾
3¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	2	2	2	2
5¼	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	3½	2⅞	3½	2⅞
12⅝	2	..	Chi N W'western	600	7¾	6½	7¼	6¾
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	8400	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1400	9	7½	9	8¼
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	7100	8	7	7	6½
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	900	13⅜	11⅜	13	10
7½	1½	..	Childs Company	700	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	3¼
15⅜	5	1	Chrysler	67600	14⅜	11¾	14⅜	11⅜
28½	11½	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	14⅞	14	14⅞	14¼
2½	¼	..	City Stores	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3⅞	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	1900	16¼	15⅞	16¼	16¼
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	84	83	84	82
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	1400	7½	5¼	7⅛	5
12⅜	2⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	700	9	8	9	8
21	4½	..	Colo & Southern	300	21	12	21	..
18	8	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	18	18	18	15
15	5	4	Colo & So 2pf	10	15	15	15	..
16⅛	14¼	1a	Columbia Gas	35700	15⅜	13½	14⅜	14
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	200	67	67	67	..
41⅞	12½	2	Columbian Carb	28900	34¾	32	33⅜	33½
9⅜	4½	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1900	9½	9	9½	9¼
11	2⅞	.50	Comm Credit	900	7½	6⅞	7¼	..
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	1700	21¼	19¼	20½	19
77	55½	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	..
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	22700	9⅞	8¼	9⅞	8¼
4⅞	1⅜	..	Comm & So	35900	4	3½	3⅞	3⅜
68½	27⅜	6	Comwith & S 6pf	600	51	49¼	49¼	49
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	2700	10¼	9¾	10¼	10
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	300	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5½
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	46200	57½	53¾	56⅞	54⅛
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	1600	90	89⅞	90	90
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	700	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	6½
8⅝	4	..	Consol Oil	42700	9	8⅛	8¾	8¼
¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	1000	1	⅞	1	1
7	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	1000	5½	5	5⅜	5
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	7500	31	28¾	31	29¼
5	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	8000	17⅜	16½	17	16½
1¾	⅜	..	Cont Motors	400	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
11¼	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	15000	7⅝	7	7⅜	7
47⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	7500	41½	40½	41¼	40½
43⅜	11½	..	Coty	2000	4	3⅜	3⅞	4
23	13½	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	19	19	19	..
4½	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	1000	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
15⅞	7⅞	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	20	20	20	19
23¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	100	18	18	18	..
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	1000	30	29	30	28½
1⅝	⅛	..	Cuba Co	200	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1½
12	4	6	Cuba Sug Rly pf	30	11	10	11	10
2½	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	1000	2	1¾	2	1⅞
13	3½	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	15	13¾	13¾	..
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	1000	34	31½	34	32
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	1000	15¼	14¾	15¼	15¼
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	68½	68½	68½	66
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	7500	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅜
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2500	2¾	2⅜	2½	2½
90	60¼	7	Cushman 7%	20	75	75	75	72½
10	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	1000	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7

—D—

5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	5000	4¾	3¾	4¾	3¾
5¼	4	.60	Davega Sto	200	6	6	6	5
15½	6⅛	.40	Deere & Co pf	2500	12⅝	10½	11¾	11
89½	32	6	Del & Hudson	15000	70	66	66	64¾
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	9500	22	19	20¾	20⅝
9	3½	..	Denver R & G pf	1000	5	4½	5	4½
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	100	82¾	82¾	82½	82½
17½	12	1	Diamond Match	9500	17½	16¾	17½	17
24½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	23½	23½	23½	..
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	1000	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9⅞
18	11¼	1 50	Dominion Stores	100	16	16	16	15½
13⅞	5	1	Douglas A	3000	8½	7½	8¼	7¼
59¾	22	3	du Pont de Nem	25000	41	38¾	40	37
105	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	200	93	93	93	91
97	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	80	93	93	93	..

—E—

5¼	1	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
87½	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	30000	63½	52½	53	60½
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	400	6⅜	5¾	6⅛	5½
1¼	⅛	..	Ettington Schild	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
32⅜	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	15000	18½	16½	18½	16⅜
100¼	61	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	80¼	80	80¼	..
2½	⅛	..	Elec Boat n	200	1½	1	1	..
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1000	2¾	2	2¼	2⅛
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	20000	9¼	8½	9¼	8½
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	5000	30½	28½	30	29
55½	8½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	2500	26¾	24¾	26⅛	24½
33¼	12⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	300	27¾	27½	27½	25¾
⅛	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
5

BOSTON MARKET REPORTS HEAVY SALES OF WOOL

Distinctly Improved Demand for Piecegoods and Better Sentiment

According to well-informed observers, there have been sold in the Boston market during the last 10 days 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds of wool. One estimate, indeed, places the quantity as high as 30,000,000 pounds.

Whatever the exact quantity that has been sold, it has been the first large movement of wool here for many months, and reflects not only a distinctly improved market for piecegoods but also a distinctly more hopeful feeling on the part of the wool and wool textile industry for the future.

While several of the largest worsted manufacturers have been buyers during the last 10 days, one leading outfit is said to have been responsible for the movement of about half of the total quantity moved.

It is declared that a very considerable proportion of this wool has been taken against orders in hand, but it is also accepted as the fact, in the wool trade, that the manufacturers are now convinced that a large wool inventory on Jan. 1 will be of greater value than cash, for the first time in a number of years.

Increase in Sales

Sales during the last week have shown a slight advance, frequently a half cent in the grease has been obtained above what was being paid at the low point of the market, and sometimes perhaps a cent advance has been obtained. This means an appreciation, on the clean basis, of 2 to 3 cents, for fine and half-blood wools, which comprise about 80 to 85 per cent of the total turnover.

The advance in wool value here, moreover, has been more than balanced in the west, where growers are now receiving 1 cent and even 2 cents in the grease advance over the prices which were being paid there at the low point of the season.

In New Mexico, this week, the equivalent of 31 @ 32 cents, clean basis, landed Boston, has been paid for good French combing fine and fine medium wools, and this is about 5 cents, clean basis, increase in price over the basis about a month ago.

Fine and fine medium territory and Texas wools have constituted the bulk of the business done these last 10 days, and have been selling on a clean basis of about 33 and 34 cents for the good French combing wools.

Half-Bloods in Demand

There has been some demand for half-blood combing wools, which are fairly well sold ahead, at about 33@34 cents for the useful fair length territory wools, and at about 35 cents for the choice wools. Ohio half-blood combing, which has been selling at 15 cents in the grease, has been marked up to 16 cents.

Medium wools are in better position also. Three-eighths Ohio and Michigan types are being held firmly at 14½@15 cents, and quarters at about 14 cents for the best wools. Missouri and similar type merchantable wools are offered at 13½ cents, landed eastern delivery points.

Woolen mill wools have been moved freely, including wastes of various types. Especially have the white B lambs' wools and the gray B wools been sold rather freely.

Fine scoured territory wools were sold fairly well, at about 38 cents, but holders have now generally marked these wools up to 40@42 cents, and the demand has subsided.

Foreign markets are on the quiet side but there is a fair demand in the transatlantic markets considering the season, and prices are fairly well maintained.

Dalgety's estimate of the wool clip for the season just closed in Australia shows an increase over the preceding season of 242,000 bales.

There is a better demand for men's wear lines reported in New York and the other piecegoods markets and this is the basis for the improvement in the market for wool.

Mohair moves moderately, mostly in the form of tops at steady rates.

UTILITIES HAVE BIG RECOVERIES FROM LOW POINTS

Trading on the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Tuesday was featured by activity and strength in utility shares. Advances embraced the entire list, with some of the low-priced issues showing gains of 200 and 300 per cent or more from the year's lows.

One of the outstanding performers was Electric Bond & Share common on the New York Curb, which reached a high of 20⅛, compared with the 1932 low of 5. American Gas & Electric touched 30, for a recovery of 15½ from the year's low.

Stocks used in the Dow-Jones utility average have advanced on 20 of the 26 trading days since July 8, when the "barometer" recorded its all-time low at 16.53. At Monday's close of 27.30 the index had canceled 55.5 per cent of the loss recorded in the break between March 8 and July 8.

Advances in a number of issues from the 1932 lows follow:

	Current high	1932 low	Adv.
American & Foreign Pwr	8¼	2	6¼
American Gas & Elec	30	14½	15½
American Power & Light	9½	3	6½
American Telephone	114¼	70¼	44
American Water Works	25⅞	11	14⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas	76	46	30
Columbia Gas & Electric	15⅜	4¼	11¼
Commonwealth & So'thern	4	1⅝	2⅜
Consolidated Gas	56¾	31½	24⅞
Electric Bond & Share	20⅛	5	15⅛
Electric Power & Light	9¼	2¾	6½
Electric Pwr & Lt $7 pf	29	10¾	18¼
Engineers Public Serv	11¾	4	7¾
General Electric	20¼	8½	11¾
International Telephone	9¾	2¾	7
North American	29⅛	13¼	16⅛
Pacific Gas & Electric	28¾	16⅞	12
Public Service N J	48⅛	28	20⅛
Stone & Webster	11⅜	4⅝	6¾
Standard Gas & Electric	20¼	7⅝	12⅝
United Corporation	9¾	3½	6¼
Utilities Power & Light	7¾	1½	6¼
Western Union	38⅝	12⅜	26¼

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, Aug. 10 — Reichsbank's condensed statement compares as follows (in marks, 000 omitted):

	Aug. 8	July 30
Gold	763,000	766,200
For cur reserves	131,400	127,900
Other bills ex and ch	3,043,900	3,107,500
Advances	106,200	224,000
Circulation	2,822,100	3,966,000
Ratio	23.4%	22.4%
Bank rate	5%	5%

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	85	83
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	34	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	18	16
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	18	14½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	80½	80½
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	30	30
Amer & Foreign Pw 5s 2030	40	39
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	74	74
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	2	1¾
Amer Smelting 5s '47	88½	88
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¼	103
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	104½	103½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103	102¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99	98¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	98¾	98
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104⅝	104¼
Amer WW&Elec 5s '34	91	87½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	79	78
Armour & Co 4½s '39	73	70⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	69	68
Associated Oil 6s '35	101¾	101½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	81¼	81¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	88½	88
Atch T&SF 4s '05	74½	74⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	87	86
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	52	51¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	32½	32
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99⅞	99
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	77½	77½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 reg	70	70
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	54	53
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	60	59
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	35	32⅜
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	43½	43⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	72	72
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	87	87
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	45	43
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	55	50
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	67	67
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103¾	103½
Bel Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102⅞	102⅜
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	78	78
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	93½	92¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	88	87
Boston & Maine 4s	64½	64½
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	66	64¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	68	68
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104	103½
Bklyn Ed gen A '49	104	104
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86	85
Buff R & P 4½s '57	43½	43⅞
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	33	33
By Products Coke 5½s '45	48	48
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	83¾	81
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	83½	83½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	83½	83⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	83½	83
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	83⅜	82½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	85⅜	85⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	89⅝	89
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	89⅜	89
Can North deb 7s '40	104	103½
Can Pacific deb 4s	64¾	64½
Can Pacific 5s '44	80½	80
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	22	21⅞
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	67½	67
Cen New England 4s '61	75	67½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	59¾	59¾
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	88	88
Certain-teed 5½s '48	33½	32⅛
Ches & Corp 5s '47	58¾	54½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	81½	81½
Ches & O con 5s '39	102½	102½
Ches & O 4½s B	81	81
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	90⅞	90⅞
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	88	88
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	90	90
Chicago City & Conn 5s	9½	9½
Chicago Ind & East Ill 6s	15½	14
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	102	102
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	45	43¼
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	28	28
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	28	28
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	7¾	7⅜
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	27½	26
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	30	30
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	30	27½
Chicago & Nw 3¾s cv '49	24⅞	20½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	65	65
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	68	68
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	30	29½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	68	68
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	41	36½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	37	32½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	25	20¼
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	45	43½
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	37	35
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	111½	111¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	63½	63½
Chicago & W Indianaa 5½s '62	71½	70
Childs Co 5s '43	26½	25½
Chile Copper 5s '47	49	48
Chile Mtge A Elec 4s '58	92	91¾
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	97	97
Cin Wa Mich 4s	60	60
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	71¼	71¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s '77	49¾	49⅞
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	79¾	79¼
Colonial Oil 6s '38	43¼	43¼
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	77¼	77¼
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	78½	78
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	78	76⅝
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	78	77½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	84	84
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	95	95
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92½	92½
Con Gass 4½s '51	91½	91¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	103¼	102¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100¾	100¾
Container Corp 5s ct	15	15
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	74	74
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2½	2½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	22½	22
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	33	33
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	81¾	81½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	45	43⅞
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	17¼	15
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	22½	21¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	92¼	90⅞
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¼	101⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100	100
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85¾	85½
Diamond Match Co 4s	82⅝	82½
Dul & I Range 5s '37	97	97
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 A	97¾	97
Duquesne P&L 4½s '57 B	99½	99½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	8½	8½
Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s '39	99¾	99¾
Elgin, Joliet & East 5s '41	86	86
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	71¾	71¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	28⅝	25¾
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	48½	48
Erie RR gen 5s '75	28½	25¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	70	70
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	70	68
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	70	70
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	60	60
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	77	77
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101	100½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	78	78
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	60	60
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3½	3¼
Gen Theater 6s '40 ctf	3½	3½
Goodrich 6s '45	46	42½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	77	75½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	99⅞	99¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102½	102½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	53	52⅞
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	59	59
Great Northern 7s '36 A	71⅞	69¾
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	35	34½
Hackensack Water 4s '52	87	87
Har Riv Pc 4s '54	80	80
Housatonic 5s '37	75	75
Houston Oil 5½s '40	62½	62½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	34½	34
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	52	51
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82½	81½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101½	101⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104	104
Ill Central 4½s ...ou div '55	53	53
Ill Central 4s '52	54	54
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	50	49½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	39	35
Ill Central 6½s '36	67½	67½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	38	37
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	39	36⅜
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97¼	97¼
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	75⅝	75⅝
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	38½	37
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	41⅞	41
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	5¼	5
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	5	5
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	53	50
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	53½	50
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	68	65½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63	61½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	24½	23½
Int & Nor 5s C '56	24½	23½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	30	30
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	6½	6½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	40	40
Int Paper 6s '55	19¾	19½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	39½	38⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	42½	41
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	41½	40¼
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	45¾	45½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	94	94
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	54	49¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85½	85½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '50	84¾	84¾
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	40½	39½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	82	82
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	60¾	60½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	59	56½
L'Autaro 6s '54	6½	6½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	40	39½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	45	42
Loew's Inc 6s '41	83½	82½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	35	32½
L&N rfg C 2003	58	57½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	65	65
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	3½	3½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	41	39
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	30	30
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	76½	75½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	75	75
Meade 6s '45 ww	45	45
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	85⅝	84⅞
Metro Water 5½s '50	60⅛	60
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	91	91
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	82¼	80½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	80¼	80
Mo K&T 4½s '78	60¾	60
Mo K&T ad 5s A '67	37½	37½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	65	64⅞
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	19½	17
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	34	33
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	34	31¾
Mo Pacific 5s O '78	34	31¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	34	32
Mo Pac 5s I '81	33¾	31½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	18¼	16
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	4½	4½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	80½	80
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	83½	83½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	46	46
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	88¾	88
Nat Steel 5s	78½	77½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	97¾	97
New Eng T&T 5s '52	105	104¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	78⅞	78⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	68	68
N O T & M 4½s rcts '50	23¾	22½
N O T & M 5s B '54	25	24⅛
N O T & M 5½s '54	29	26
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74	74
NYCGHR con 4s A '98	70½	70
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	79	71½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	52½	47
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	50½	48
NYC&HR 4s '42	70	70
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	56¼	51
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	72	68
NYC L &L cou 3½s '98	68	68
NY C M C col 3½s '98	64½	64½
NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	24⅝	23¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	38	27
NY Chi & StL 6 A '32	51	47
NY Dock Co 4s '51	60	60
NY Edison 5s C '51	104	103⅜
NY Edison 5s '44	104¼	103¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	110⅝	110⅝
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	96⅞	96⅞
NY NH&H cld 6s deb 4s '57	44¼	44
NY NH&H cld 6s '40	82	82
NY NH&T cv 6s '40	83	83
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	39½	39½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	49	47¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	95½	95½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	94¼	94
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103½	103
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	36½	36½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101½	100¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	66	65
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	37	36
North Am Co 5s '61	81⅞	81
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	80	80
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	85	85
Nor Ohio 5s '45	35¼	35¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	97	97
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	84¼	84
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	65	65
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	80¼	78
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	97¾	97½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	96	96
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	86¾	86¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	77½	77½
Otis Steel 6s '41	30¼	30¼
Pac Pub Serv 5s	95½	95½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101½	101½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101¾	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	31¼	27½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	33	31
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	59	56
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	87½	87¼
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	93¼	93
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	63⅝	61¾
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	75	72⅝
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	95	95
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	75½	75¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	26¾	26
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	76	76
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	98	97
Pere Marquette 5s '56	53	49
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	45½	45
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	76½	74½
Philadelphia oC 5s '67	82	81⅝
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90	90
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	49	44¾
Phil Railway 4s '37	20	19½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	80	80
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	57	56
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	91¾	91
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	28	26½
Pub Ser E&G 4s '67	90½	90½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	98¾	98¾
Pur Oil 5½s '37	81¾	81¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	77	77
Purity Baking 5s '48	69	68
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	75	75
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	50½	49
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	70	66
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	46	46
Richfield O Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	23½	23½
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	100	100
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	19⅞	19
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	13½	12½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9½	9½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	14½	14½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	70	70
St Louis SW con 4s '32	23¼	23
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	32½	32½
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	39¾	39¾
StP M&M con 4s '33	92	92
StP M&M 4½s '33	94⅞	94½
StP M&M con 6s '33	96	95⅞
Seabd AL con 6s '45	4⅞	4
Seabd Al Fla Ry 6s A '35	2¾	2¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	84	83¾
Shell Union 5s '47	82¾	82¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	82½	82½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	95½	95½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	93¼	93¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	95½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101¾
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	97½	97½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	69½	69
Smith A O 6½s '33	100¼	100
Southern Bell Tel & T 5s '41	103¼	103
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	75	75
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	55	54¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	50½	50½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	49	47¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	50	47½
Southern Pacific O A 4½s '77	70	68½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	30	26¾
Southern Ry con 5s '94	72	72
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	38	34½
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	27	26½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102¾	102⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	102⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	92	91
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	14¾	13⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	96⅛	96⅛
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	67	67
Texas Corp 5s '44	90½	90
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47½	47
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29	28
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	53½	53
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100	100
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94½	93½
Union Pacific 4s '68	81	81
Union Pacific 4½s '67	84½	84½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	44½	43¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	71	69½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	33	32
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	35	33½
Vanadium 5s '41	43½	43
Virginia Ry 5s '62	87	86¾
Virginia Ry & Pow 5s '34	100	99¾
Wabash RR 4s Des M div '39	9½	9½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	9	8
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	70	63
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	43¼	42¾
Wabash RR 5½s '75	10½	10½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	9¾	9¾
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	14	14
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104	103
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	26	23½
Washington W P 5s '39	100	100
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103	103
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101⅞	100¼
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	71½	71½
West Shore 4s	74	74
Western Electric 5s '44	95½	94⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	54¾	53½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	53	52
Western Pacific 5s A '48	37¾	36⅞
Western Union R E 4½s '50	66½	66
Western nUion 5s '51	68¾	68¼
Western Union col 5s '38	80⅞	80⅞
Western Union 6½s '36	85½	85¼
Western Union 5s '60	68½	67¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102¼	102¼
White Sew Mach 6s '36 ww	19	19
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	25	22⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	82	82
Westchester Lighting 5s	104¾	104½
Wis eCn gen 1st 4s '49	39	38
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	25	25
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	64½	64½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	65	64½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Aug 10	Aug 9
3½s '47	101	100.28	101	100.28	
1st 4¼s '47	101.17	101.12	101.17	101.17	
4th 4¼s '38	103	102.30	103	102.31	
US 3s '55	97.26	97.2	97.26	97.2	
US 3½s '49	98.26	98.5	98.26	98.2	
US 3½s '43 Mar	100.16	100.4	100.16	100.4	
US 3½s '43 June	100.19	100.7	100.19	100.7	
US 3¼s '47	100.18	100.8	100.8	100.1	
US 3¼s '56	102.5	102.4	102.5	102.1	
US 4s '54	104.12	104.4	104.12	104.4	
US 4¼s '52	107.6	107.2	107.6	107.4	

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	20¾	19½		
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	37⅞	37¾		
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	8	8		
Antioquia 7s A '45	10	10		
Antioquia 7s B '45	10	10		
Antioquia 7s D '45	10	10		
Antwerp 5s '58	80½	80½		
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	37⅞	37½		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	40	39¼		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	38½	38¼		
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	39¼	39¼		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	39½	39		
Argentine Gov 6s Feb. '61	39½	39		
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	40	39¼		
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	40	39		
Australia 4½s '56	63¾	63¾		
Australia 5s '55	70¾	70½		
Australia 5s '57	70¾	70½		
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	38½	38¼		
Austria (Gov) 6s '43	87	86⅝		
Bataavian Pet 4½s '42	90	89½		
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96½	96½		
Belgium (King) 6½s '40	99⅞	99½		
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104½	104		
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104⅝	104¼		
Berlin (City) 6s '58	30	29½		
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	33⅜	32½		
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	46	45¼		
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	43	43		
Berlin Elec 6s '55	41	40¾		
Bogota (City) 8s '45	15	15		
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4¾	4¾		
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	5	5		
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	15½	15		
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17½	17		
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20¾	20⅞		
Budapest (City) 6s '62	27	27		
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	23½	23		
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	14¾	14¾		
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	97	97		
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	82¾	82¼		
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	96¾	96½		
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	11¼	11¼		
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	15	15		
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7½	7½		
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	7½	7½		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	7½	7¾		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	7⅞	7½		
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	9½	9½		
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7¼	7¼		
Colombia (City) 6½s '47	32

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE (Continued)

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
309 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

MODERNAGE Inc.
Smart Outfitters to the Woman and Miss
THRIFT PRICES
67 SOUTH ORANGE AVE., SO. ORANGE

WEST ORANGE

KATHRYN LARSON'S
At-Home Dress Shoppe
Drop in sometime and let me show you my choice selection of dresses. You'll find them delightfully individual unusually priced.
At home 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
39 GASTON STREET, WEST ORANGE
Telephone OR 4-8943

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SISCO DAIRY CO.
DELIVERED IN
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODCTS
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PHONE PASSAIC 2-5414

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Specializing in
Hammocks, Benches and Garden Hose
Wilson S. Brower Co., Inc.
Successors to MUZZY BROTHERS
89 VAN HOUTEN STREET Sher. 1388

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Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
65 Broadway

PLAINFIELD

Tel. 6-4098 Seventh & Park Ave.
Park Stores Market
EVERYTHING FOR THE TABLE
Superior Grocery
Fruits and Vegetables
Quality Meats
Dairy Products

BAKED GOODS
Made PURELY for You
Plainfield Pastry Shop and Tea Room
FRENCH PASTRY
Truck Delivery Daily
In Boundbrook and Sommerville, N. J.
P. BERLIN, *Prop.*
306 W FRONT ST. Phone Plfd. 6-8032

Taylor—Jewelry Shop
HAMILTON *and* GRUEN WATCHES
GORHAM SILVER
115 Park Ave. Tel. 6-0820

For Good Service & Moderate Prices
Consult the
Lightning Shoe Repair Company
204 EAST FRONT STREET
Opposite Strand Theater, Plainfield, N. J.
We call for and deliver—just phone Plfd 2637

QUALITY
COAL
N. MEYERS & SONS Tel. 6-1911
303 WEST FOURTH ST., Plainfield, N. J.

Blossom Hill Farms
Grade "A" Raw Milk and Cream
Produced Under Rigid Standards of Cleanliness.
DAILY DELIVERIES IN PLAINFIELD
Visit our farm at Lebanon
M. J. Sheridan Jr. Phone 272 Lebanon, N. J.

TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
WEST FRONT ST. Tel. 6-3100

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FINE BUTTER, CHEESE and EGGS
Tel. 6-2382 183 E. Front Street

THE STATE TRUST CO.
EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

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R. G. RADIO CO.
175 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-0043
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
WESTINGHOUSE-MARR
OIL BURNERS
$335.00 Installed with 275-gallon Tank
TERMS
HACK. 2-0067

CARR'S CLEAN COAL
E. S. CARR, Inc. RIDGEFIELD PK.

CORSETS
Properly Fitted by Expert Corsetieres.
$1.00 and up, at
"THE STORE THAT PLEASES"
Tresenfeld's Specialty Shop
213 MAIN STREET Hack 2-0949

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WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
Grand Cleaners and Dyers Incorporated
65 North Broad St., Ridgewood, N. J.
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory
15 River Road, Fairlawn, N. J.
Telephone Lambert 8-1184

PAINTING
INTERIOR *EXTERIOR*
W. W. TODD
268 GODWIN AVE. Telephone
RIDGEWOOD, N. J. 6-4629-W

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

West Side Garage, Inc.
OTTO SCHULZE, Manager
Equipped for expert service on all makes of cars. Towing, greasing, washing, polishing and Simonizing.
WILSEY SQUARE Tel. Ridg. 6-0401

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth Florist, Inc.
63 North Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760-4761

FOSTER'S PAINT and HARDWARE STORE
(Formerly Plaza Paint & Hardware Store)
Hardware—Housefurnishings and Paint—Toys—Bird Cages—Canaries—Goldfish
70 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE Tel. 6-3053

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
WINTER BROS.
Tel. Allendale 3331
GROCERIES—HARDWARE—COAL
W. Allendale Avenue Allendale, N. J.
Deliver Allendale, Waldwick, Saddle River

E. S. BARRY
GROCER
109 East Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. 63630-3631

Harper Method Shop
PERMANENT WAVING
NESTLE *REALISTIC*
ANNA H SMITH Tel. 6-1911
14 OAK STREET

Fresh Dressed Poultry
STRICTLY FRESH EGGS
Direct from Local Farms
Welti's O. K. Market
WILSEY SQUARE Tel. 6-0937
SIX DELIVERIES DAILY

TEANECK

Levitin & Unterweiser
Incorporated
REAL ESTATE
Insurance—Mortgages—Investments
510 CEDAR LANE Tel. Teaneck 6-7235

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Martin's
Toys and Sporting Goods
TOYS FOR VACATIONS
FISHING OUTFITS—SALT and FRESH WATER
148 EAST BROAD ST. Tel. 2-3675
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

It Is A Saving to Use—
Lehigh Coal
The Coal That Satisfies
Lasts Longer Heats More Efficiently
ICE COAL WOOD
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For Safety and Service Plus
The Westfield Trust Co.

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 2-1492
Coal—Hardware—Building Materials

Every Day a New Special Invites You to
FRANK SIEVERS BAKERY
117 BROAD STREET Established 1919

QUALITY MARKET
EDWARD GETTIS, *Prop.*
110-112 EAST BROAD STREET
Let Us Serve You—As We Aim to Please Our Customers.
All Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
TEL. WESTFIELD 2-1831—1832

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
BRUNNER'S JEWELER
206 BROAD STREET, WESTFIELD
NEW JERSEY

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service.
Now he insists on everything in one place.
THIS IS THE PLACE
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO., Inc.
221-223 North Ave Phone Westfield 2-1020

RUSSELL E. DARBY
DRUG STORE
Cor. South and Summit Aves. Tel. 1198
Costa's Ice Cream
Mary Lincoln Candies 70¢lb

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

"FAMOUS" SHOES
Peacock *Walk-Over*
Vitality *Bilt-Rite*
Antioch *Red Cross*
Arch-Preserver
Nettleton
Florsheim
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON STREET
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ERIE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 24-657, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 11 a. m. until 1:30 p. m.
1013 WESCHLER AVENUE

PULAKOS
CANDIES—SALTED NUTS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
DAINTY LUNCHES
926 STATE STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

Announcing
August Sale
Cloth Coats
59.75
The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH STREET

Kitchen's Tire Service
"We are equipped to render you service surpassed by none."
FIRESTONE TIRES
Oil, Gas, Battery, Brakes
1802 PARADE ST. 1028 Sassafras St.

Final Clean Up
SUMMER SHOES
White and Blonde
Prices $2.95 and $6.85
Frost and Lacey
828 STATE STREET

Lawrence
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
For Your Summer Cleaning and Dyeing . . . Phone 22-987

CARL H. MEISER
We have opened a *Delicatessen and Grocery Store* in conjunction with our Meat Market.
Mutual 23-637 29 West 7th Street
Erie, Pa.

TRAVELER'S
Retirement Income and *Life Insurance Policies* are very popular just now.
Why not look into this?
CLARENCE BROOKS
1118 ERIE TRUST BLDG. Phone 23-350

TRASK PRESCOTT & RICHARDSON CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
Super Values in
Women's Fur Coats, $59.50

RIGHT THINKING
Makes Right Business
FORD E. O'DELL, Jeweler
"I'll be on the Watch for You"
107 WEST 9TH ST. Phone 40-361

COAL — COKE
Right Time, Right Price, Right Place
Phone Your Order for *Future* Delivery
J. F. SIEGEL
PHONE 22-097

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"Creme Lilas"
Our Own Vanishing Cream
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT AND COURT STREETS and
1306 N. THIRD STREET

GEORGE N. BARNES
Finest Table Supplies
Second Street at State

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

Lyons Hardware, Inc.
26 W. LANCASTER AVENUE, ARDMORE
Hardware and House Furnishings

Ye Ladye Shoppe
LINGERIE, GIRDLES and HOSIERY
4 ARDMORE ARCADE
Free Parking Space in Arcade Garage

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KUHN-RENSHAW INC.
6026 BROAD STREET
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"Everything Good to Eat"
MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
Phone Hiland 3000

Eastman Kodak STORES, Inc.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks—Cine Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
Enlarging—Framing
606 WOOD STREET Atlantic 6227

REINHOLD'S ICE CREAM
is made of the best dairy products obtainable. Visit our factory store. There is a dealer in your neighborhood. *Ask for Reinhold's.*
Special fancy moulds for social affairs.
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Printing & Bookbinding Company
General Printers
Specializing on Lecture Invitations
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PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

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The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Twenty Years on the Square
The Home Is the Only Competitor.
545-547 Penn Street Reading, Pa.

B. & J. SAYLOR
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
You Telephone—We Deliver
Tel. 6255 Fourth and Penn Sts.

MANNING ARMSTRONG
Shoe Fashions
642 PENN STREET
Foot Craft Shoes Exclusively

ST. LAWRENCE PASTEURIZED MILK
221 SOUTH 9TH STREET

SCRANTON

"ARTCRAFT" Silk Stockings
Made of Magic Twist Yarn. All silk with picot tops. Patented "Heel Seal," and "Hemlock" stop-run. Fine, but strong, French seam.
(One Dollar a Pair)

The HEINZ STORE
ROSWELL PHILLIPS
"Insurance With Service"
Agency now includes
Travel Bureau Department
In Charge of Mary D. McLean
1923 N. MAIN AVENUE
505-7 BROOKS BUILDING

Paint Up—Polish Up
and do your PAPERING with PRODUCTS PURCHASED FROM the
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

Poller Bear Service
Solves All Repair Problems
Fenders and Bodies Rebuilt.
Good values in used cars.
POLLER MOTOR CO., Inc.
409 WYOMING AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

Where Customers Have Attention
SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
W. J. MULLAN CO.
Sanitary Milk Co., Inc.
MILK, CREAM, EGGS AND BUTTER
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
KRE-MEL, the new dessert
SHREDDED WHEAT
426 BEAVER STREET Tel. Sewickley 434

Underwood Deviled Ham
Delicious on Crackers

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The best place to market after all"
Tel. Sewickly 1404-05-06-07

SWARTHMORE

FRED M. PINE
The QUALITY MEAT SHOP
Butter, Country Eggs and Poultry
SOUTH CHESTER ROAD Phone 547

UPPER DARBY

Bell Phone Boulevard 197
Gerber's Shoe Service
69th Street Theatre Building
Rear of Theatre
Shoes Called For and Delivered

My Special—"Delicious"
HOME-MADE
BREAD
LUELLA N. MOWRY Telephone
38 Overhill Road Boulevard 109-M

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DREXEL COURT APTS. Drexel Hill, Pa.
BEAUTICIAN
Eugene Permanent Waving
Hours 9 a. m.-6 p. m. Clearbrook 8687
Tue. & Fri. 9 a. m.-9 p. m. M. B. ALOFF

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

Phone Madison 530
INTERBORO LAUNDRY
Offer their different plans of service for each family budget.
Stewart Ave. East of Union Ave.
Lansdowne West Philadelphia, and Suburban collection and delivery.

WILKINSBURG

J. H. RUPERT
GENERAL INSURANCE
Phone Churchill 0153
900 Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

WILKINSBURG (Continued)

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* WILKINSBURG
Penn Avenue at Wood Street
"A STRONG, SECURE AND DEPENDABLE BANK"

YORK

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE., YORK, PENNA

C. W. DIETZ
14-18 NORTH SHERMAN STREET
MILK—CREAM
Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
Whitman's Chocolate Syrup

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS

CROMER, NORFOLK—Comfortable apartments in lovely district; near sea; reduced terms from Sept. Mrs. CARTER, 4 St. Mary's Rd.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BATH, 14 BELMONT—Central; lovely views; terms from 2½ gns.; excellent cuisine; bedroom gas fires; separate tables.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, Digby House, Egerton Road—Homely comforts, hot and cold water in bedrooms, separate tables, excellent cooking; sea 2 minutes. Phone Bexhill 1222.

BOURNEMOUTH—Private sitting, double bedroom, fr. 6 gns. weekly, inclusive board, bath, lights; gas fires bedrooms; very central; near shops, trams, Gardens. SEAFORTH, Crescent Rd.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 3—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

SUSSEX—Beautifully furnished rooms; sea front; excellent table; every comfort; from 2½ guineas. MACDONALD, Gloucester House, 63, Riversfield Place, Hastings. Tel. 1100.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE — Board residence; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. F. C. REYNOLDS SMITH, Vilette 77, Clifton Road.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUTTON—Wanted, care of children 3-8 years; comfortable home; individual care; morning class attached; kindergarten and preparatory. MISS K. LOVEGROVE, Peter Pan House, 9 Highfield Road, Sutton.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PROVISION trade advertiser desires additional agency, Northumberland Durham proprietary article preferred; wholesale multiple shop connection. Apply Box M-2046, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

ROCKROSE, TONGDEAN AVENUE, HOVE, SUSSEX—Extension now complete. Stations: Brighton or Hove. Tel. Preston 3321.

CROYDON—Guests received for experienced care and attention. Apply the SUPERINTENDENT, 21 Woodstock Rd., Croydon, Surrey.

DECORATIONS AND REPAIRS

J. H. FLETCHER desires estate or property work; repairs and decorations undertaken. 11 Albion Rd., Lewisham, London, S. E. 13.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BRIGHTON—MRS. ERWIN, Domestic and Apartment Agency, highly recommended. 26 Spring Street.

GOOD domestics, men and women, can be supplied by and suited from the "RELIABLE" DOMESTIC AGENCY, 368 Bearwood Road, Smethwick, Birmingham.

FLATS TO LET

LEIGH-ON-SEA, Essex—Lower flat, furnished or unfurnished; 3 or 4 rooms and kitchenette; September; 5 minutes cliffs, sea, shops and station; terms moderate. E. F., 16 Somerville Gardens.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOUR (4) female puppies, terriers, cross-bred, at 10/- each. Apply "GLYNDEBOURNE," 94 Brunswick Rd., Greystoke, Ealing, London, W. 5.

HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES for sale, delicious and wholesome; 2/- and 4/- box. MRS. CARKLEY, Myrtles, Brownlow Rd., Ellesmere, Salop.

HOME SHARING

DORSET—Lady living alone in bungalow would like another to share her home; terms moderate. OLDING, 29 Arlington Ave., Poole.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EASTBOURNE—Charming freehold modern detached house, with view of Downs; 4 bedrooms, 3 reception, lounge hall, conservatory, garage and beautiful garden. Apply "DOWNSHOLME," 83 Willingdon-road.

MODERN, semi-detached villa for sale; 5 rooms, kitchenette, bathroom, lavatory; gardens back and front; splendid condition. PARKER, 83 Beverley Road, Monkseaton.

HOUSES TO LET

SURREY—To be let furnished or unfurnished, country house completely modernized, 30 miles from London (near Guildford); 3 reception rooms, 3 double and 3 single bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, central heating, main electric light and water supply, excellent kitchens, etc.; old fashioned garden in good running order, also 3 fields in all 14 acres; garage for 2 cars; available 3 to 4 years or shorter period. Box M-2049, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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J. C. H. MARTIN, LTD.
Austin, Morris, Armstrong, Siddely, Agents
Beacon Garage, CROWBOROUGH
Daimler Cars for hire. Phone Cro. 113.
Well equipped repair depot.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

DUNSTONE PARK, PAIGNTON, S. DEVON—Beautiful country house in lovely grounds; tennis; garage; 3 and 3½ gns.

FOLKESTONE—Quiet comfortable home overlooking Gardens; near Leas; permanent or holiday; terms moderate. Box M-2048, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

I.O.W. NEAR COAST—Bungalow in 5½ acres; beautiful setting; services Newport (bus); married couple receive guests; moderate terms. LAMPRELL, The Hut, Ningwood, Isle of Wight.

OXFORD—Sitting room and 2 bedrooms to let in lady's small house; beautiful country at foot of the Chilterns; 1 hour London; telephone; excellent accommodation; good cooking. "Cobwebs," Chinnor.

SUSSEX, Old English Manor House—Paying guests received, 3½ to 4 guineas weekly; 8 miles from south coast; garage; tennis and billiards; references exchanged. Box M-2044, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received, modern conveniences, from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE, Peverell, High Salvington, Worthing.

POST VACANT

BROMLEY, KENT—Early in September, capable general, 2 ladies, small house, help given, simple cooking; salary £50; personal reference. Write LADY BRUCE, 3 Durham Ave.

LADY requires maid or older person; easily worked, modern house, most duties; family 2. MRS. LYONS, 75 Grosvenor Drive, Whitley Bay.

SURREY—Wanted, an experienced housemaid, 3 maids kept; good references essential. Box M-852, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

POST WANTED

GENTLEWOMAN requires post, temporary or otherwise, any position of trust, or would act as companion to lady needing care; good needlewoman; good references. Box M-2050, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY, educated, several years' experience, private secretary, estate work, factory organisation, expert shorthand-typist, accountancy, cashier, used to control and responsibility, requires post, anywhere home or abroad. Box M-2051, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

NURSE requires post; young children preferred; baby from month; experienced; age 24. V. GIBLIN, Criterion Bldgs., Thames Ditton.

SALESMAN seeks re-engagement; 20 years' experience shoe trade; excellent references; will welcome any opportunity. Apply Box M-2047, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering, lift, night porter. Phone Portsmouth 2943.

BERKSHIRE

READING

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLLIS LIMITED
FJHW FOOTWEAR FOR ALL
121/122 BROAD STREET
35 BROAD STREET

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

Forum Cleaners and Dyers Ltd.
8 MARKET HILL
CAMBRIDGE (next Victoria Cinema)
Same Day Local Dry Cleaning Service
Telephone 2950
Keep your cleaning in Cambridge.

DEVONSHIRE

EXETER

Joan Cresswell
Limited
HIGH STREET, EXETER
(Opposite the Plaza)
The Fashion House with a triple alliance of
Quality
Efficiency and Economy
PERFECT TAILORING
GOWNS OF DISTINCTION
EXQUISITE FURS
Hats by All the Leading Milliners
Complete Bridal Attire

C. GOLDSMITH
Ladies' Hair Specialist
94, QUEEN STREET, EXETER
Expert in Permanent Waving
Oil and Steam System. Manicure.
Tel. 3345

NEWTON ABBOT

COURTENAY RESTAURANT
(THOMAS & SON)
BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS
QUALITY and SERVICE Phone 246

PAIGNTON

This "DEVON" ONE-HAND SALAD SERVER. Silver plated. Beautifully finished. 1/6.
MORTIMER RICKS
JEWELER, PAIGNTON, DEVON

Church's China Stores
19 PALACE AVENUE
"Cut-Glass Specialists"
Agents for all best makers of China. Mintons, Doulton, Coalport, Spode, etc.

T. WILLCOCKS & SON
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Game and Poultry Dealers
TORQUAY AND PAIGNTON

N. BRAUND & SON
Drapers & Milliners
Specialists in Ready-to-Wear
22-24 VICTORIA STREET
Est. 1883 Tel. 5619

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

TORQUAY

Garments That Will Face the Laundry!
Such are Shirts and Pyjamas of the "PIXON BRAND"
Sole Makers
ROBT. PICKARD & SONS
Tailors and Outfitters
24 UNION STREET
Phone 3638

T. OLIVER & SONS Ltd.
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
House Hunters' Guide to Torquay free on application
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS. CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN.
Established 1805 Telephone 3211
16 STRAND, TORQUAY

For FURNITURE
of every description
GOODEVE
39 Abbey Road, Torquay Phone 2061

H. M. BROOKING
High Class Poulterer, Fruiterer and Greengrocer
5 Ilsham Road Phone 2463
WELLSWOOD, TORQUAY Est. 1870

TRACE'S DAIRIES
124 REDDENHILL ROAD 7 FORE ST.
BABBACOMBE ST. MARY CHURCH
Tel. 7130
Also Fruit, Vegetables and Poultry at 122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe

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Rime-o-Grams No. 14

Natural Wonders

Published: July 13

ANSWERS:

1.

What notable span
Was built without clamor?
No assistance was needed
From nail, saw or hammer.
(Natural Bridge)

2.

Thrown up once an hour
By a force that surprises,
A column of water
Two hundred feet rises.
(Old Faithful Geyser)

3.

A "garden" they call it,
Among rocks colossal;
Instead of a blossom
You gather a fossil.
(Garden of the Gods)

4.

O'erhead the blue grass,
Its dark roof concealing;
Shapes strange and fantastic
Adorn floor and ceiling.
(Mammoth Cave)

5.

Across the Atlantic
It rapidly glides;
While chilling companions
Hug closely its sides.
(Gulf Stream)

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Notes: Rainbow Bridge and other natural bridges were ruled correct on No. 1. Carlsbad Caverns for No. 4 is incorrect because of the first line.

DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

George Stephenson
(1781—1848)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at Wylam, England. At the age of 21, through the successive steps of fireman and brakeman, he had worked up to engineman in a colliery. At the age of 31 he was enginewright at Killingworth Pit.

His interest in the adoption of steam power to locomotive engines resulted in his constructing in 1814 an engine to haul tramway cars at the colliery.

Improvements on this enabled him to take out a patent a year later on an engine that, with the one Watts invented, combined the elements of the modern locomotive.

For the Stockton & Darlington line he constructed the railway and on Sept. 27, 1825, at the opening of the line, Stephenson drove the engine on the first passenger-carrying railroad in the world.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 26

Characters in Literature

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

How the boys love him,
All costumed in green;
Feasting his fellows—
By sheriff unseen.

2.

London and Paris,
Where love paid the price.
In the first, hope deferred;
In the last, sacrifice.

3.

He interests chiefly
Because of a race;
Here his foe played a trick,
Winning only disgrace.

4.

A prince sought revenge
For the death of his sire;
But his methods erratic
Frustrated desire.

5.

This innocent captive,
Imprisoned by stealth,
To an island escaped,
Where he found boundless wealth.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting perfect scores will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 26."

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Filling station service still improves, and soon the boy will be looking to see if our ears are clean.

Dayton Daily News: Tailors predict changes in men's trousers. You'll notice they said changes, not change.

Detroit News: So live that it will be nothing in your life that a motorcycle cop looms suddenly in the rearview mirror.

Ohio State Journal: We note that electricity may be used to produce year around crops; however, it always has been customary to shock the corn.

In Lighter Vein

Found on Examination Papers

The Pyramids are a range of mountains between France and Spain.

A circle is a line which meets in the end without ending.

A buttress is the wife of a butler.

A schoolmaster is called a pedigree.

Wind is air in a hurry.

An equinox is a man who lives near the North Pole.

A filigree is a list of your ancestors.

Benjamin Franklin worked himself up to be a great literal man. He was also able to invent electricity. His father was a tallow chandelier.

The Comedy

The manager of a small touring company, who played a farce in the big room of a village inn, mentioned to the landlord the quietness of the crowd, which didn't even smile.

"Aye," chuckled the landlord, "I told 'em I'd chuck out the first man that made a sound. I didn't want good actors like you laughed at."

Overworked

The strongest oyster oft will droop
When he has made ten quarts of soup.
—*Saturday Evening Post.*

And the honest hen would scoff to sing
At what the cook calls "a la king"!

Starting at the Source

Visitor: "And what are you going to do when you grow up, dear?"

Bobbie: "I'm going to raise mint."

Visitor: "Mint?"

Bobbie: "Yes, that's where Daddy says all our money comes from."—*Pathfinder.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

GOOD thoughts, even if they are forgotten, do not perish.

—PUBLIUS SYRUS

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sedalia, Mo.

THE task of the men who are operating the railroad trains of the country, always arduous and responsible, has been rendered more so, recently, because of the comparatively large number of persons who have been "beating" their way. Their presence in places not intended for their occupancy has endangered person and property alike.

These things were forgotten, however, when a group of railroad officials and employees attended a recent gathering here, where business problems and social contacts were combined. Finding a bountiful repast provided, their attention was called to the fact that even in that hour 18 homeless men were sleeping in the none too cheerful basement of the city hall, using their coats for pillows and newspapers for covering. Many, if not all of them, had reached the city by misuse of the railroad facilities, but notwithstanding that fact, a group of the trainmen bore them trays heaped with nourishing food, not forgetting a garnishment of encouragement.

Thus, even as their hunger was appeased, their sense of being forgotten and friendless was dissipated by those they had seemed to trouble. Who can say that in many a man's thought this latter did not overshadow the former, giving him renewed strength to go forth and meet his problems in a sense of his inalienable manhood and the common brotherhood?

The Children's Corner

A Lonesome Duck

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FIB, the sparrow chieftain, fairly zizzed to the side of Mr. Scroggins, astroll in the fresh morning air on Boston Common.

"Dear, dear," said Scroggins, "why are you in such haste, my good Fib."

Fib hopped about excitedly. "You must come to the Lake in the Garden at once," he said.

Scroggins swung his small cane slowly and stepped with even greater dignity than usual. "I was on my way there," he said, "but I see no use for hurrying."

"But you don't know," said Fib. "A strange duck has arrived on the Island and the regular ducks, the brown ones who live in the Lake, are quite excited about it."

Scroggins pushed back his high hat. His eyes snapped. He set his small legs twinkling like a pair of active shears. "That's different," he said. "I'll get there sooner than I expected. A lonesome duck indeed!"

"Seems so," said Fib.

"And no one has welcomed him," muttered Scroggins.

In no time at all, so it seemed, Fib and Scroggins were on the bank of the Lake in the Public Garden. Commotion was evident. Neck and Crop the swans were anchored and were listening to the quackings of two brown ducks.

"Here's Mister—" said Neck—

"Scroggins," said Crop.

"What can be the matter?" said the old squirrel.

A brown duck spoke. "A strange duck arrived on the Island last night late. We wonder just what it means?"

"I will see," said Scroggins, thus causing, as usual, a ripple of ripples. And to everyone's surprise, he leaped on the back of Neck, held Neck's neck firmly and said, "To the Island." Neck swam. Scroggins held on. In no time again, they arrived at the Island.

It was indeed a lonesome duck they found, resting on a rock.

"Welcome, stranger," said Scroggins.

The duck bowed. Scroggins bowed. Everyone bowed.

"Thank you," said the duck. "I'm just resting. I'm leaving this very minute." And to the great surprise of everyone, the lonesome duck whirred into the air and was gone.

"Hurrumph," said Scroggins. Everyone, including the brown ducks, made some noise indicating surprise. "Well, Crop," said Scroggins, "you take me back, as Neck brought me." And in state, Scroggins left the Island on the back of his other swan friend.

Neck Swam. Scroggins Held On.

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER

Utah

Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. Color with water-color paints or with crayons. The field of the flag is blue, the circle about the center design, the border and staff are gold. The eagle may be colored brown and white. The American flag should be colored as usual. The beehive should be brown, the grass green and the flowers may be colored from nature. The date is gold.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

An Indian tribe, the Utes, has given this State its name. The word "Ute" means "highlanders." Nicknames for Utah are: "Deseret," "Beehive State," the "Mormon State" and the "Salt Lake State." The Mormon founders called it "Deseret," a term in the Book of Mormon meaning "industry."

The motto of the State is "Deseret" and its symbol is the beehive, which also indicates industry. The state flower chosen by the State is the sego lily.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the forty-fifth star in the American flag stands for Utah.

(This series is appearing each Wednesday)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Algonquian (J. B. S.)—No, not *Al-gon'-kwin*. The name of the extensive North American Indian group has four syllables, *Al-gong'-kith-an* (first *a* as in *at*, short *o* as in *got*, *i* as in *it*, second *a* as in *account*).

When the word is spelled without the last *a*, the pronunciation is *Al-gong'-kin*.

Enthuse (Miss E. M. G.)—Yes, Webster's recognizes the use of this verb (in the sense of "to make, or become, enthusiastic") in *colloquial speech*. We venture the opinion, however, that the time will come when good writers will use it unashamed.

"Six copies of Science and Health" or **"six Science and Healths"** (O. B. S.)—The first is preferred and should be used. There can be no misinterpretation of the second, of course, but imagine the difficulty if the complete title of the book were to be used!

Matthew (H. F.)—*Math'-u* (*a* as in *mat*, *u* as in *use*).

"Beloved" in I John iii: 2 (H. F.)—Preferably three syllables.

"Chisel in hand stood a sculptor-boy" (Miss L. W. E., who inquires the author of the poem with this first line, quoted on page 7 of "The People's Idea of God," by Mary Baker Eddy)—Bishop G. W. Doane. The poem was published in an early Missionary Herald.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Oil" puzzle:
Boil, coil, soil, toil, spoil, recoil.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Consultation—But How?

AT LAST the United States has crossed the consultation Rubicon. Secretary Stimson, in his speech before the Council on Foreign Relations, has at least semiofficially committed the nation to that policy. This commitment is none the less actual because Mr. Stimson says that consultation is implied in the Pact of Paris. It is a distinct step forward from the American position at the London Naval Conference, when it was reported that Mr. Stimson was ready to agree to a consultative pact, but was hastily pulled back from that brink by a message from Washington.

It is a step forward because it is an open indorsement of the method of consultation. Yet it is by no means an indorsement of a formal pact of consultation. Indeed, Mr. Stimson is all for informality. He does not go so far even as the politicians of both major parties went in drafting their national platforms this year. Republicans and Democrats not only indorsed "the principle of consultation"; they proposed to make the Pact of Paris "effective by provisions for consultation and conference in case of threatened violation of treaties."

These planks seem to call for a more definite arrangement such as that urged by the Committee on Economic Sanctions, of which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is head. This would take the form of a supplementary agreement among signatories of the pact to confer upon measures of joint nonintercourse in case of its violation or threatened violation.

Advocates of this type of consultation assert that while calling for the use of economic sanctions it would permit greater leeway in their use than does Article 16 of the League of Nations' Covenant—which the nations refused to invoke in the Sino-Japanese dispute. They argue also that it is essential to have a machinery for consultation in readiness before the outbreak of hostilities. And they claim that a previously ordained and unanimous boycott against a violator of the pact would not involve war, as probably would result from a boycott declared by one nation after the violation.

Certainly a large body of American opinion finds intolerable the present position, under which an aggressor nation may count on money and munitions from the United States to aid its aggression. And it appears that the surest way to avoid giving such aid is to declare formally and emphatically in advance that it will not be available. That is the method of the Capper resolution, which although not yet approved by the Senate, has been widely approved by public opinion.

Yet it is far from certain that American opinion is now prepared to strengthen the Kellogg pact with an agreement to consult about the application of an economic boycott. It was not ready for such a step against Japan last winter. At the present stage of world organization, America is more inclined to rely on the moral pressure which Mr. Stimson favors. It indorsed most cordially the "Stimson Doctrine" declaring that gains obtained by force would not be recognized.

And it is true, as the Secretary of State forcefully points out, that the Pact of Paris has radically altered the attitude of the world toward war. By outlawing war it has opened the way for neutrals to take sides against an aggressor and has facilitated the application of moral pressure. Yet there are many who, in view of the situation in Manchuria, doubt the efficacy of this method, whether applied under the Pact of Paris or through the League.

Even expressed in the "Stimson Doctrine," world disapproval of aggression will not soon be effective against a major power unless the nations resolutely stand by the pledge of nonrecognition it embodies. How well they do that may determine whether consultation which employs merely the sanction of public opinion or consultation which leads to economic compulsion will become the accepted method of peacemaking.

Higher Farm Prices

RISES in the prices of cotton and wheat during the last week or two, and in the quotations for livestock over a period of months, have put new hope into three of the largest groups of American farmers and new purchasing power into their hands. A general increase in farm prices would be a most powerful factor in putting men and women back to work in the cities. The farm market is so large and important, and the deferred demand of farmers for goods of every kind is so great, that an increase in available money on the farms would be a vitalizing influence in all business.

In this connection it is heartening to read a recent statement by Dr. G. F. Warren of Cornell University, one of the leading agricultural economists of the United States, that farm prices may be expected to rise more rapidly than consumer's prices once the turn is reached. Violent price changes produce a chaotic condition which hampers all trade, Dr. Warren says, and such changes affect farm products more adversely than others. This is due to lack of any degree of artificial control over farm prices, and to the fact that in any price movement retail prices always lag behind wholesale prices.

The violent decline in farm prices carried them down to the point where their exchange value in terms of other commodities is only 50 per cent of pre-war ratio. That means that the farmer must raise and market twice the amount of products to supply his needs that he raised before the war. That is manifestly impossible, and so he has had to curtail his needs. Since such fixed charges as taxes and interest and payments on debts do not deflate, the result has been that his effective purchasing power has declined almost to the vanishing point.

That is bad for the farmer, but worse for the manufacturer who depends on the farms for part of his market, and for the laborer who depends on that manufacturer for employment. The farmer can get along fairly well on a self-sustaining basis, or nearly so, until such time as his farm may be sold for taxes or debt. The lack of a market for farm land postpones that evil day. But the workman cannot wait indefinitely for a job, nor the manufacturer for a market.

Business has been entangled in a vicious circle, where the manufacturer could not open factories because of lack of markets, the unemployed could not find jobs because the factory could not open, and the farmer could not get better prices because so many of his customers were out of work. Now the circle gives signs at least of stretching, if not of breaking, at more than one point, and it would seem that the most important and most likely place for it to give way is in the farm price sector. Such an improvement, not merely speculative but soundly based on demand, can have a profound meaning in general economic recovery.

An Atlantic Hop-Skip-and-Jump

ONCE again aviation gets a significant question to ponder as Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau's giant airboat poises itself on Lake Michigan for a flight by easy stages to Vancouver and possibly Japan.

Placing safety first and speed second in his scheme for spanning great ocean tracts, the German skipper and his three trusty air mates have brought their twin-motored Greenland Wal across the north Atlantic for the third time within the last two years, and with them they have brought sound proof that the arctic air route blazed by their flying whale marks a course over which Atlantic air service may well get its start.

That the longest way around is sometimes the shortest way home is a saying which Captain von Gronau's accomplishments have tended to prove applicable in regard to the route an established Atlantic airway is likely to follow. As an exponent of safe and sane aviation, the German flier has sought to show that a far northerly route from Europe over the Orkney Islands to Iceland and Greenland, and across the ice cap and Davis Straits to Labrador, easily offsets its added distance by eliminating the hazards of a long water jump and the likelihood of more fog and head winds on the route that follows the steamship lanes.

The practicability of his policy of ocean air travel has already been shown by the German airman on the occasions when mechanical difficulties and weather problems have forced him to seek refuge in his flying boat at numerous harbors along the arctic pathway. The fact that Bernt Balchen purposes to pilot a flying boat with twenty passengers across the Atlantic late this summer over Captain von Gronau's hop-skip-and-jump route lends added weight to the German's attempts to prove the superiority of a route where the longest open-water stretch is considerably less than 1000 miles.

Whether the Great Circle course which Colonel Lindbergh and a few others have successfully flown and where many have met with disaster, or the arctic track traversed by Captain von Gronau is the more practical route is a question which the German air skipper has done much to help aviation solve in his three westward air passages across the Atlantic. These flights have removed him from the rôle of an aeronautical pioneer to that of an Atlantic air commuter.

The World's Oldest City?

TIAHUANACO, whose famous Gateway of the Sun and huge monoliths are always pointed out as one of the features of the trip from Lake Titicaca to La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, breaks into the news under the caption of "The Oldest City in the World," Mr. A. Hyatt Verrill, in the New York Herald Tribune, tells of the first expedition in thirty years permitted to excavate in these ruins and sets forth the interesting conjectures of Prof. Rudolph Muller, the eminent German scholar, as to the age of the city.

Professor Muller has guessed that the Tiahuanaco civilization dates back from 10,000 to 14,000 years. His computations are based on his own astronomical observations and the story told by the sundial used by the Tiahuanacans. A comparison of the two reveals how far the axis of the earth has shifted, and the extent of that shift, according to other formulas, gives him the two dates mentioned.

It is a city of mystery, too. Who were the people who performed miraculous architectural feats? Who used stones weighing hundreds of tons and kept them in place with bolts of solid silver? Who built the gigantic and grandiose temples, palaces and pyramids? Who carved the statues and monoliths and that façade of 112 symbolic figures dominated in the center by a figure of the condor god or sun god? Although we do not know who they were, we know something of how they lived.

One of the fascinations and recompenses for the long and arduous work involved in excavations of this sort must be the stimulating and entrancing pictures that come crowding into the thought of the archæologist. In spite of the desolation and rarefied atmosphere of the regions lying at an altitude of more than 12,000 feet above sea level, Mr. Verrill envisions a great, flourishing civilization. "It is one of the true wonders of the world; a city absolutely unique. Nowhere on earth is there anything that resembles it in architecture, sculpture or culture."

If unified Italy was created anew partially on the traditions of the old Roman Empire, and modern Greece on memories of the age of Pericles, is it not conceivable that archæologists will provide, ere long, greater and stronger stimuli for arousing Bolivian Indians to new progress? This has happened to a certain extent in Mexico in the Indianist movement. The most eminent of Peruvian archæologists is a distinguished Indian, and many other Indians of Peru and Bolivia are delving into the glories that were Tiahuanaco and into the grandeur that was the Inca Empire.

Undoubtedly work of archæologists and publicists has contributed to quicken the stirrings of latent ambitions by these breath-taking and illuminating glimpses into a dark past.

Reapportionment and the Election

IT WOULD be curious indeed—and also unprecedented—if the November election proved to be so close that the choice of America's President would be based on the changed representation of the states in the Electoral College.

There was no congressional reapportionment act after the completion of the census of 1920. There was a rather general agreement that the number of the House of Representatives should remain at 435. But the country's population had shifted. To allow states which had gained inhabitants to have additional representatives would have meant that states whose popuiations had not increased proportionately would have fewer congressmen. A new apportionment act could not be agreed upon until after the census of 1930. Eleven states gain congressmen—and additional votes in the Electoral College. Twenty-one states lose votes.

Of particular interest at the moment is the possible consequence of these shifts in the choice of a President. Do the changes seem likely to favor the Republicans or the Democrats? The South—which was "solid" until the Democratic Party flouted the section's sentiments on prohibition—retains about the strength which it had, with a few shifts back and forth. Texas, for example, gains three congressmen; Georgia and Alabama together lose three. When to the "solid" South are added the border states, which, if doubtful, nevertheless normally give the Democratic Party a favored position, it appears that reapportionment has lessened the former advantage. These border states have lost half a dozen presidential electors.

On the other hand, states which are commonly thought of as Republican strongholds—for example, Maine, Pennsylvania, Vermont—have a slightly reduced representation. New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Ohio become more important as debatable territory for between them they will record seven more electoral votes than in 1928. The most spectacular changes, however, strongly favor the Republican Party. Michigan has four new congressmen, and California's vote in the electoral college goes up from thirteen to twenty-two. According to first reports from Albany, California was considered so pro-Hoover that Governor Roosevelt did not intend to visit it.

It would seem, therefore, that on a balance, representation in the new Electoral College will make the Republican Party even more a majority party than it has been. But presidential elections are rarely determined by narrow margins. Drifts of opinion in the country are usually so strong that the winning candidate has a large majority in the Electoral College.

Books Authors Read

WHAT books do authors enjoy most? A question simply answered: their own, of course. However, in an effort to obtain a serious answer to the question, the French Line recently wrote to leading American, English and French authors asking each writer to suggest ten of his favorite books. With this information in hand, a corner of the library of the line's new cabin cruiser, the Champlain, is to be stocked with the books selected by the writers, and reserved as a tempting retreat where authors could enjoy their favorite books.

John Galsworthy, Christopher Morley, Booth Tarkington, Gertrude Atherton, Edgar Lee Masters and many other famous authors bit their pencil tops. But they answered the questionnaire. Perhaps they more than liked the idea of browsing among books which they had selected, wanted to read, but never had time at home even to glance through.

Authors have always been interested in what the public thinks of their books. And they probably are just as interested in knowing how other writers judge their work. At the top of the French Line's list, tying for first place, were "Moby Dick" and "Babbitt." The third group in favor included "Arrowsmith," by Sinclair Lewis, and "The Age of Innocence," by Edith Wharton.

Other books which were selected more than once are "The Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens," "McTeague," by Frank Norris, Thornton Wilder's "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," Pearl Buck's "The Good Earth," Stendhal's "Le Rouge et le Noir," Edith Wharton's "Ethan Frome." Still other books selected were "Poems of Emily Dickinson," Emerson's "Essays," "Kim," "Alice in Wonderland," "Huckleberry Finn" and "Tales of Poe."

So it seems that a library of authors will, on the Champlain, become in part an authors' library. The idea is a good one and well worthy of imitation, both afloat and ashore. An authors' corner in any library should serve the double purpose of pleasing writers, potential and full-fledged, and of systematically informing the reading public what books discriminating authors read and recommend.

Editorial Notes

The Louisiana Highway Commission has found another way to serve all motorists in the State. Its new tourist guide, designed to increase traffic to rural points of interest, should make more room for driving in the cities.

A Danish fort, no longer needed for military purposes, is to be turned into a huge outdoor swimming pool, which seems to be rather a pleasant way of liquidating a doubtful security.

In former days the early settler was the backbone of the nation—now he seems to be the backbone of the credit system.

Almost any man who continues to keep one should, in this day of widespread unemployment, be a hero to his valet.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Trying to Crowd the Nominee Off the Platform

BEING exceedingly dry, that valiant crusader for righteousness, Dr. Clarence True Wilson, is apt, on occasion, to be a trifle inflammable. He is quoted now as having warned the President that if his utterances regarding prohibition in tomorrow night's speech are not wholly satisfactory to its friends, "the William E. Borah party will sweep the country!" As a prophecy from the dry camp this deserves to be ranked with the wet declaration of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler in 1928 that, whosoever might be nominated by the Republicans, they would inevitably lose the election should they fail to put a repeal plank in the platform.

What then happened is a matter of history. What will occur next November is yet to be determined, but personally I am becoming more and more convinced that issues other than prohibition will be determining. Both old parties, in their obsession with the cocktail issue, allowed Norman Thomas to get the better of them when he adopted as his slogan "Repeal Unemployment!"

There are many forecasts of what President Hoover is about to say on this topic. Doubtless some of them are reasonably accurate, but I, for one, do not know which to trust. I am content to wait twenty-four hours for the authoritative version. But I wish that in that period of uncertainty enthusiasts like Dr. Wilson would give some thought to the position occupied by a President who has been renominated, or for that matter any presidential nominee on an old-party ticket. His party has spoken. Is it his business to edit its utterances, to change their purport, or, for that matter, to repudiate them altogether, if not wholly in accord with his individual views?

* * *

In the memory of men of middle age there have been two instances of the flat repudiation of a platform plank by presidential nominees—both Democrats, by the way. When Judge Alton B. Parker of New York was nominated by the Democrats at St. Louis in 1904, he was discontented with the "straddle" plank on gold which had been put in the platform through the influence of Mr. Bryan. Before the convention adjourned he had wired the substance of his own views on the subject, with the inferential statement that if they were not acceptable to the convention it would better find another candidate.

That was, of course, the manly and self-respecting thing for the nominee to do. He made his protest in ample season for the convention to substitute a nominee in thorough accord with the political creed it had formulated. Judge Parker was widely applauded for his courage and clear thinking—and in November attained the distinction of being the Democrats' worst beaten presidential candidate until "Al" Smith came along. I don't imagine that his repudiation of the platform was the sole cause of his defeat, but it undoubtedly helped.

The next repudiator, if that term may be employed, was that of Governor Smith. The prohibition plank which had been especially designed to soothe the ruffled spirits of Democrats in Texas, Virginia, Florida and certain other southern states, was not nearly wet enough for him. So, he too, jumped the traces—to use a metaphor which will soon become extinct in these automobiling days. Unlike Judge Parker, he did not act while the convention was still in session, but, like that eminent jurist, he achieved the distinction of being the Democrats' worst beaten candidate up to that moment. Again I do not assert that it was his repudiation of his platform that beat him. But it helped.

* * *

And, so, we see one phase of the problem with which President Hoover has been wrestling in the last few days, when his mind was not engaged with financial relief, industrial reorganization, the bonus army, the acrobatics of Senator Borah, the problems of debt and disarmament and other relaxations which are this year kindly provided for the presidential mind. By this time he has doubtless determined what he will say, and one likes to think of him as shoving back his completed manuscript and saying with relief, "Well, that's that! Let them make the best of it; and that goes for Senator Borah and Dr. Wilson, just as much as for Dr. Butler and Senator Bingham!"

It is quite true that the form of the Republican declaration on prohibition does give the President an opportunity to put his personal convictions above the party creed. For it was explicitly declared in that plank that no official or nominee should be expected to subordinate his honest and sincere opinions to the policy enunciated in convention at Chicago. But it is also true that President Hoover is not the only man standing for office on that platform. With him seeking reelection are one-third of the members of the Senate and all those of the House of Representatives.

Is it his moral duty to proclaim his personal convictions even at the risk of destroying the unity of the campaign front, and, perhaps, turning over the control of the legislative branch of the National Government to the opposition party? Perhaps this phase of the problem does not engage the thought of those who glibly demand a party of revolt if the President fails to echo their views in his speech of acceptance.

Books of Current Interest

Peter the Modernizer

Peter the Great, by Alexei Tolstoy. Translated from the Russian by H. Chrouschoff Matheson. New York: Covici Friede. $3.

THE towering figure of Peter the Great is sketched in vivid and lifelike colors against the background of medieval Byzantine Russia, against which he rebelled and which he endeavored to tear to pieces; in this striking historical novel. The book stands out as one of the best literary works produced under the Soviet régime.

The author has caught admirably the mood, the very nature of the strange, barbaric Russia of the seventeenth century, when the level of civilization there approximated that of western Europe in the Dark Ages. While Peter is the central character about whom the novel develops, the author gives a broad cross-section of the period in which Peter lived. One sees the boyars (one wonders why the translator persists in calling them boyards) or old Russian nobles, Asiatic, for the most part, in their lethargy and conservatism, versed in the dark crafts of palace intrigue; the formidable Streltzi, or members of the imperial bodyguard, who more than once made the Kremlin tremble with their riotous outbreaks until Peter tamed them in his own merciless way; the peasants who made up the majority of the population and were ground down under the heavy burdens of state and landlords alike; the thrifty, hard-working German merchants and artisans who had built their own clean and comfortable little settlement in the midst of the squalor of Muscovite Rus, as old Russia was called.

Peter's dominant passions, as Tolstoy interprets them, were contempt, if not for his country at least for its present condition, and admiration for the West, and the combination of these two feelings led naturally to the drive to westernize Russia at maximum speed, regardless of the cost to the feelings, traditions and immediate economic interests of the population, which furnishes the keynote to his reign. It is at this point that one almost inevitably begins to draw parallels between Russia under Peter the Great and Russia under the Five-Year Plan.

Historical analogies are a trap for the unwary. There is a wide difference, of course, in ultimate objective between Peter the Great and the All-Union Communist Party; and the problems which confront Russia now are quite different from those which faced Peter at the end of the seventeenth century. Yet some parallels, striking, amusing and ironic, there undoubtedly are. Peter's German, Dutch and English artisans and instructors have their unconscious successors in the American and German engineers and skilled workers who have been brought to Russia to work in the enterprises of the Five-Year Plan. Now, as in the time of Peter, self-denial is imposed on the population for the sake of new construction and the supposed future welfare and greatness of the country.

There is the same paradoxical effort to achieve western goals by means that savor strongly of the East. There is the same mood, on the part of the ruling group, of profound hatred and contempt for the past, of determination to smash it up and build on a new foundation.

W. H. C.

Notes From Stockholm

New Chancery Building THE recently finished new Chancery building which will house several departments of the Swedish Government is erected on the site where an old prison used to be and which was pulled down a year ago. It lies on the island called "The Old City Within the Bridges," and below it flow the waters of Norrström (North Stream) which connects the Lake Mælar with the Saltsjön (Salt Sea). The new building is close to the pillared old building where the Prime Minister has his offices, and overlooks the State Bank and Houses of Parliament.

* * *

Industry Census Last year the Board of Trade commenced a census to find out how the Swedish people support themselves and to what extent the country receives support from industrial concerns. Questionnaires have been sent to big industries direct, as well as through the communal authorities in the various districts, and the investigations cover all branches of industry with the exception of agriculture. The work is expected to occupy about three years and to be of great usefulness.

* * *

Actors To Form Union The Swedish actors have become organized and formed a trade union to look after the interests of the actors, both socially and legally. It is hoped that the organization will become effective in the autumn and it is proposed that the annual subscription shall be 16 kronor ($4) or two kronor a month during the season.

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King Opens Bear Park The open-air museum at Skansen has modernized its zoölogical section. Bears now occupy a large tract of land, surrounded by a wide moat, where they can roam freely among the trees, rocks and in the numerous ponds. The King officially opened this model bear park, which is said to be the most up-to-date and largest in the world. Skansen is continually enlarging and adding to its already rich and valuable collections. A section called "Old Stockholm" is being constructed; some of the best examples from various periods of architecture and culture and many fine old houses, which it has been found necessary to remove, have been saved and are being taken down to be erected again at Skansen. The latest addition is an old Burgher-home dating from the middle of the eighteenth century.

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Pulling Down Paintings In order to relieve the growing traffic in the narrow streets in the old part of the city, many fine old buildings have been pulled down, including the Sailors' Home. On a big blank wall on the side of this house a picture depicting a big sailing ship meeting another boat, and a lighthouse, was painted by Capt. C. Svensson, known for his oil paintings of famous ships. The picture, which measured 12 meters by 15 meters, has now been "pulled down," but a photograph of it can be seen inside the Sailors' Home.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Regarding the de Reszkes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am collecting material for a biography of Jean and Edouard de Reszke, and should appreciate any information which your readers could give me.

I am particularly anxious to see letters and to have first-hand accounts of incidents and anecdotes that would enhance the interest and the value of this biography. No reference or bit of information, no recollection of impressions, no matter how slight it may seem to the holder, will be without its importance to me.

All material sent me will be most respectfully treated and will be returned promptly.

CLARA M. LEISER.

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